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British Deny Supporting Campaign Of Italy for Ethiopian Protectorate

Protocols of 1891 Held Invalidated by Treaty After Adowa Defeat

Rome Lost Dominion Over Whole Country

Britain Granted Control Over Lake Tana Region But Withdrew It Later

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 22—There is no possibility whatever of Britain's advocating an Italian protectorate over Ethiopia on the lines of the Anglo-Italian protocols of 1891, the Monitor is authoritatively informed.

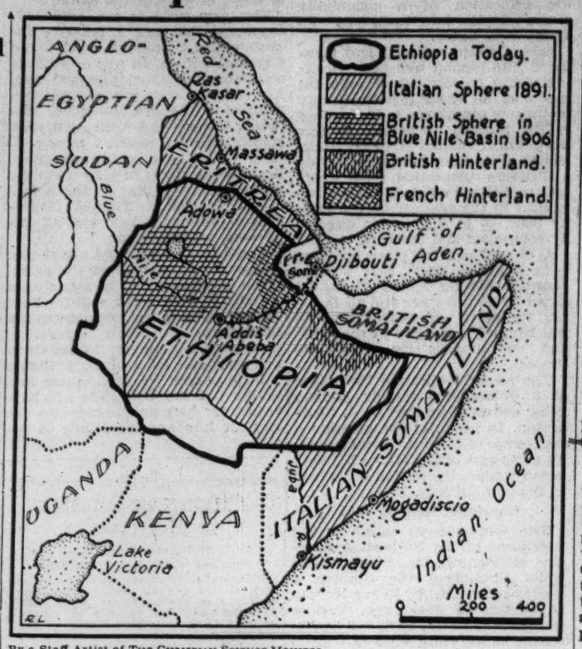
Present British policy aims at persuading Italy to accept and Ethiopia to grant large-scale economic concessions. But it is realized here that Ethiopia would never willingly consent to a protectorate. Britain has not and at present does not intend to urge her to do so.

A story published in New York today referring to the 1891 protocols is commented on here as a mare's nest. The 1891 protocols and 1906 tripartite treaty between Britain, France and Italy are mutually contradictory, it is pointed out, although the latter incorporates parts of the former. Among the three signatories the treaty subdivides Ethiopia into economic spheres of interest.

The protocols gave practically the whole country to Italian protection, but were signed, however, five years before Italy's defeat at Adowa, which wiped out existing Italian pretensions to the protectorate over Ethiopia which Britain had recognized in the protocols. This claim was surrendered in the Italo-Ethiopian peace treaty of 1896, in which Italy formally gave up the right to conduct Ethiopia's foreign affairs.

Actually, if the 1891 protocols were brought gack into operation, Britain would have to give Italy the right under certain conditions to occupy the Kassala region of Sudan now under a joint British-Egyptian condominium.

Any protectorate established by Italy would have to have an entirely new legal foundation. A document which was long ago superseded is not applicable, the British hold.



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Map-Making by Protocol

Shaded Section of Ethiopia Above Shows the Territory Over Which Italy Gained "Influence" by Original Protocols of 1891, Although the Agreement Was Largely Negatived by Subsequent Accords

Scramble of Powers For Ethiopian Slice Left Few Hands Clean

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—Two grave dangers confront Ethiopia today, it is evident to students of African problems in and out of the State Department here, which may be even more serious than the Italian arms themselves.

The first lies in the agreements of fairly recent date between Britain, France, and Italy, which divide the African empire into zones of influence. Publicity given today to the protocols of 1891 between Britain and Italy reveals only one small portion of the seamy diplomatic garment. Other agreements, as late as 1926, gravely compromise Britain and France. And these powers are the chief prop of the League of Nations, in its understandably halting peace-preserving efforts.

The second danger is an attack from within—the deliberate attempt to undermine Ethiopia by subverting local rival kings and defeating Emperor Haile Selassie by the age-old method of divide and rule.

Playing Italy's Game

Both dangers fit in closely with the Italian ambitions. Indeed, they are diplomatic methods of attaining the same objectives which Benito Mussolini, it appears, aims to grasp by force of arms. The history of Ethiopia since the middle of the last century throws a lurid light on the subject. The "Land of Habash" has been continuously a diplomatic bone of contention since that time.

In the 'sixties and 'seventies, Italy's ambitions toward the area had been gradually coming into being. Already, if the lessons of Solomon were not effective, the fiery warriors of the Ethiopian plateau had proved their mettle to the European nations. The British learned the difficulties of Ethiopia in 1868, and Lord Derby coined a phrase which may be of value to Italy today when he spoke of the "extreme impolicy" of any attempt upon Ethiopia's sovereignty.

In 1875, when the Khedive of Egypt sought to protect his borders from slave-hunters from Ethiopia, his force was set upon by the lion-maned Ethiopian warrior, King John of Tigré and nearly exterminated.

Enter Italy in 1881

Then came Italy in 1881, to buy the port of Assab on the Red Sea from a lowland chief under the suzerainty of Abyssinia. This was the foundation of Eritrea, the Italian

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Ban on 'Political Catholicism' Extended Over All Germany; Protestant Opposition Warned

'Henceforth There Shall Be No Double Membership,' States Head of German Labor Front in Prohibiting Belonging to Confessional Movement

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BERLIN, July 22—Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, ordered all German state governments today to forbid all organizations of confessional (Lutheran and Roman Catholic) youth to wear distinctive garb or insignia, or to march together.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 22—The second anniversary of the concordat between the Vatican and the Third Reich was marked this week end by the extension to all Germany of Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Göring's recent order for Prussia against "political Catholicism."

Franz Gürtner, Minister of Justice, in issuing this order—which signalizes such tension between the state and the Roman Catholic Church as has not existed here for generations—urges local authorities to take the severest measures to punish "political Catholicism and to apply immediate legal action against Roman Catholics guilty of breaking the laws for protection of state and nation," whatever such persons' office or position may be.

Robert Wagner, Governor of Baden, in introducing the new Roman Catholic order in his state, urged officials to show unconditional support of the state policy by sending children to state youth organizations and state schools rather than to those organized by any confession in which too often certain political tendencies have played a part. Political education and development of state officials should, he added, come through reading of the National Socialist press.

He concluded that the same treatment which "political Catholicism" is now receiving should be meted out to the anti-state group of the radical Confessional Synod of the Protestant Church.

Action on Protestants

That action is also contemplated against the opposition in the Protestant Church seems indicated in remarks of the National Zeitung of Essen, General Göring's organ, to the effect that the Confessional Synod, under the banner of the Evangelical Confession, is pursuing anti-National Socialist ends. The National Zeitung adds that these are, however, engaging the attention of the state and there are indications that the state will not ignore the struggles in the evangelical church, which are a permanent source of disturbance to law and order.

Meanwhile the Münchner Katholischen Kirchenzeitung, weekly organ of Munich Roman Catholics, was confiscated by the police last week end.

The prohibition against persons being simultaneously members of the German Labor Front and any confessional movement is being enforced more strongly, according to a statement just issued by Dr. Robert Ley, head of the Labor Front. The order originally issued in April, 1934, and General Göring's recent action against "political Catholicism" "determines that henceforth there shall be absolutely no double membership," Dr. Ley declares.

Uncertainty

The feeling of uncertainty and pending struggle which is in the air in Germany today was stressed in a speech yesterday by Dr. Ley at Passau. Speaking to the "Old Guard" of the National Socialist Party he declared there is no need to fear the coming struggle. Its dangers would be overcome. The National Socialist Party, he added, makes "totalitarian claims upon the soul of the nation" and it could not and would not tolerate any other party or viewpoint ruling in Germany.

The campaign against Jews in Berlin continues through anti-Jewish press articles and public display of Julius Streicher's anti-Semitic weekly Der Sturmer and by hideous Jewish caricatures.

Jewish Criminality

Chief of Police Daluege, in a press statement over the week end, cites statistics intended to prove Jewish participation in crime both German and international is higher than that of any other race. These facts, Herr Daluege continues, should open the eyes of the world press, which has never sought to discover what lies behind Germany's "fight against Jewish arrogance and criminality."

In Halle, a protest meeting was held before the house of a Protestant pastor because he employed a baptized Jewess in a German Evangelical women's organization and refused to dismiss her.

It is reported here that Roman Catholic priests at Freiburg in Baden yesterday defied the edict against criticism from pulpits by reading a letter from their pulpits calling the drive against church youth organizations as a violation of the concordat with the Vatican. But as far as is known here, priests in other parts of Germany obeyed the governmental order.

Business Hits Stronger Pace In Every Field

Industrial Board Agrees With Financial Press on Upward Turn

Well Up During June

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—Leading organizations most representative of finance and business interests today report widespread recovery in practically every field as compared with the situation a year ago.

Chief among these bodies is the National Industrial Conference Board, one of the most conservative organizations in the United States.

Dr. Virgil Jordan, internationally known economist and persistent critic of the Roosevelt Administration, who heads it, declared only six months ago that private enterprise would not expand as long as the Government remained in the industrial field and that the Administration's trend was leading straight to a national economic plan to which a political dictatorship was essential.

Advance in June Over Year Ago

Today Dr. Jordan's organization is out with a statement that business activity during June "was considerably above the levels of the corresponding month of 1934" and that "in the field of production, greater-than-seasonal rises were reported by the construction, petroleum, coal, electric power and machine tool industries."

Distribution, as represented by miscellaneous freight traffic and retail sales, showed considerable improvement over that for May, 1934, the statement says.

Along with this there comes simultaneously from Dr. Jordan a criticism of the Administration tax program, which the board characterizes as designed primarily "to tax or penalize size or bigness, wherever and in whatever form it may be found."

For Nonfiscal Purposes

Holding that "it is practically impossible" to find the program a fiscal measure, the statement analyzes the President's tax message to Congress, and declares it was "a complete and unqualified indorsement of the use of taxation for nonfiscal purposes."

Approval of the tax bill by Congress, it says, would mean "acceptance of a philosophy of taxation of far-reaching implications," since it would involve "not only the principle that taxation should be used as a social and economic corrective, but also that bigness or size is socially undesirable and therefore to be condemned."

The board finds that the tax program would fail to balance the federal budget, and stresses that unless a much larger revenue is found, "the proposed program cannot be viewed as fiscally important."

Defends Big Corporations

The board comes strongly to the defense of big corporations, declaring that "to argue that large-scale corporate enterprise is generally undesirable is equivalent to claiming that our industrial progress is devoid of meaning."

Another strong criticism of the New Deal program came simulta-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Borah Wants Huge Inflation; Congress Wants to Go Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—Ho hum, these are dull days in Congress!

Rep. Bertrand H. Snell (R) of New York, minority leader, hints President Roosevelt ought to be impeached.

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho says Congress may last till November.

The Progressives want the "bonus" paid, and the Frazier-Lemke Bill passed, to a combined tune of $5,000,000.

Meanwhile Roosevelt "must" legislation makes creeping progress through both Houses, with the new tax program holding up the chance of early adjournment.

These matters are not actually dull; they should be filled with excitement, and they all receive prominent places in the headlines.

Congress Is Satiated

It is just that Congress has reached a satiety of excitement after 6½ months of steady climaxes, subclimaxes and anticlimaxes. Even excitement grows dull if there is too much of it.

Now the one thought of Congress is a long vacation, with the sound of burbling brooks, and nice basking cool shades and an end to the steaming Washington summer. Other people are having vacations, why not Congress?

A society for the prevention of cruelty to Congress would be popular in Washington these days. People who, like Senator Borah, suggest that Congress may last till Nov. 1 would be the target for its first attack.

Actually, administration leaders do not so far take Senator Borah's week-end comment very seriously, and Mr. Snell's comments, rightly or wrongly, they take even less seriously. Senator Borah announced that champions of bonus legislation and the Frazier-Lemke bill for refinancing farm mortgages were planning to hitch these measures on to the Eccles banking bill, now pending in the Senate, or the Administration's tax bill, now just emerging from committee chrysalis in the House.

The record of the seventy-fourth session of Congress, just as it stands, presents a singular fact. Congress could quit next week, if it wanted to, and if the tax bill were out of the way, without any great injury to the Roosevelt "must" program.

No Use to Hurry

Every regular appropriation bill is passed, save the second deficiency which is always held up to the last minute and all the first-rank must bills are either passed or in conference save the banking bill, AAA amendments, and Guffey coal bill which could well be disposed of in short order if there were a chance of adjournment when they were out of the way. Congress dawdles because there seems no immediate prospect of getting anywhere even if it hurries.

It is a good deal like a donkey with a bundle of hay suspended in front of his nose who has trotted along briskly all day in the hopes of catching up to it; but who now for the first time suspects that

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Going Back to His Deserts

Acme

Emir Saud, Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia

Heir to King Ibn Saud Is Homeward Bound After His Stay in London, With Visits to Other European Capitals

Arabian Prince Quits England For Paris Visit

Ibn Saud's Heir Believed Returning Home With New Treaties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 22 — Emir Saud, Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, went back home today after six weeks in England—his first trip outside his native land apart from one brief visit to Cairo some years ago.

The Emir is spending a short while in France on his homeward journey. He visited Premier Benito Mussolini on his way to London. During his stay here he has been engaged in negotiations for replacement of the treaty of friendship of 1927 between the Prince's father and Britain. The treaty was originally signed seven years ago and it is now hoped to have something more durable in its place. King Ibn Saud, it is understood, is particularly anxious to regain the Red Sea port of Akaba, which is now in possession of the mandated territory of Transjordan but which belonged to Ibn Saud's predecessor.

Hope for Oil

Another frontier question centers round oil which British and American prospectors are understood to be hopeful of finding in the territory which is in the no-man's land between Ibn Saud's and Britain's spheres of influence.

It is stated that nothing definite is yet settled on any of these matters since Ibn Saud must be consulted before a final decision is arrived at.

Meanwhile what memories is the young Prince taking with him to his native deserts? He has seen horses racing over the green English turf with countless thousand yelling Britons pressed against the barriers dividing them from the course. How did they look to him compared with the races and jousting to which he is accustomed in his own viceroyalty of Nejd where he and his companions on their fiery stallions take part in mimic battles, in sudden unpremeditated gallops after game, after one another, after nothing but the sheer excitement of speed?

Like his father, Ibn Saud, the Emir is a reticent young man. He keeps his counsel to himself. It would be difficult to say what he thinks of Great Britain, of its factories, its cities, its greenness, its slums, its palaces. He has seen all these during his visit. How do they look to him after the baked sands of Arabia, after the black tents of the nomads, after the far-spread herds browsing on the sparse desert herbage?

Air Conscious

Probably what interested him most, if he were to divulge the truth, was the air display at Hendon on June 30. Airplanes have a great role to play in the great Arabian deserts. So has he. When his time comes to punish raiders and impose peace on the state his father has founded, a few

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Monday, July 22

Naval Ratios—Britain Abandons Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain is definitely abandoning the principle of naval ratios adopted at Washington in 1922, the House of Commons was today informed by Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir Bolton was defending the bilateral Anglo-German naval accord, as differentiated from the general treaty method in which the major navies are allotted relative sizes. Britain had found that the wounded national pride caused by fixing the naval inferiority of certain countries in ratio form, justified abandoning that method, he said.

Farm—Import Quotas Approved by Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Senate, 60 to 17, today approved the La Follette amendment to the pending AAA bill, giving the President discretionary power to fix import quotas on agricultural products as a means of safeguarding price gains achieved through the processing taxes.

Senator La Follette charged that there had been "enormous increases" of farm imports in recent months, and Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, declared corn imports had jumped from 112,000 bushels in the first quarter of 1932 to 4,000,000 bushels in the first quarter of 1935.

The La Follette amendment requires an investigation by the Tariff Commission and gives the President authority to establish import quotas only if the commission found the processing taxes being rendered ineffective.

Davis Cup—Germany Ties U. S.

WIMBLEDON, Eng.—Germany caught up with the United States at one match all in the interzone Davis Cup tennis final, today, when Baron Gottfried von Cramm defeated Wilmer Allison Jr. in a three-set victory. The scores were 8—6, 6—3, 6—4.

An expected but decisive victory: Sports Page.

Relief—Stops in South Dakota for Harvest

PIERRE, S. D. (AP)—The South Dakota Relief Administration, faced with continued complaints that its clients are refusing harvest employment, today ordered all state and federal relief suspended until the demand for harvest labor is supplied. The order puts 19,000 family heads off the relief rolls tonight.

A telegram to county relief directors said: "Stop all work relief projects and close the relief office tonight. Post a notice that all federal and state relief in South Dakota is suspended, and that no relief offices will be reopened until all farmers needing men to help with the harvest have been supplied with such help. Refer unemployable persons needing assistance to the county."

Six other midwestern states have shut down part of their work relief projects.

This step—taken in Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and North Dakota—gave the work relief clients the choice of going on direct relief or finding jobs in the farm fields.

Freed—Arabians Release British Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Capt. Joseph Chamberlain, son of Sir Austen Chamberlain, and seven companions were reported free today after an adventure in which they unwittingly crossed the Saudi Arabian border, and were held captive for a week by Wahhabi warriors. They were "handsomely treated," reported the British Legation, which arranged their release.

Captain Chamberlain was stationed with the British Transjordan force, and crossed the unmarked border with his companions while on a pleasure trip. Thus they were quite properly detained, the legation said. An appeal for their release was sent to Ibn Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, by his son, Emir Saud, the Crown Prince, who has just left London.

The incident was officially minimized, and was unofficially termed a lark for the detained party.

Germany—Church and State Rift Deepens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The growing intensity of church and state conflict was emphasized by developments over the week end.

General Göring's Prussian decree, ordering all local authorities to proceed vigorously against "political Roman Catholicism," was extended to cover all Germany. The week end marked the second anniversary of the as yet not fully implemented National Socialist concordat with the Vatican.

An inspired press article and the speech of the Governor of Baden hinted that the drive against Roman Catholic political activities would be extended to the Protestant Evangelical Synod.

With the anti-Semite rioting halted, there nevertheless continued in its place a barrage of publicity, both in posters and press articles.

Roman Catholics on defensive: Page 1.

Lloyd George—Cabinet Rejects 'New Deal'

LONDON—The Cabinet today endeavored to take the wind out of David Lloyd George's New Deal sails, by claiming to outdo the Lloyd George proposals in every field of social reform and recovery.

Lloyd George plans campaign: Page 3.

Chahar—Japan Consolidates Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Japan today announced the consolidation of its political control over Chahar Province, through the appointment of two Japanese advisers to the Provincial Government.

Exiled—Bulgaria Drives Out Veltcheff

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—Damyan Veltcheff, twice the backstage director of overnight revolutions and dictator of Bulgaria, has been exiled from the country.

A little more than a year ago he seized control of the Government and put through a reconciliation with Yugoslavia—bearing down hard on the Macedonian "terrorists" that had kept the countries at swords'

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Wool Strike Threat Fades At Zero Hour

Union Head Reports That Many Mills Have Accepted Labor's Demands

Boston Today—*also sees*—16 year compulsory school age law near final passage — Senate revolt start filibuster on 48-hour bill—Morgan Memorial open new building—Finance Commission score city ship contracts—Man rescued from sea row 30 miles to save carfare—Ships and shoes and sealingwax prepared for tomorrow's appraiser's stores auction.

***Textile*—Prospects of Strike Found Fading**

No general strike in the woolen mills came today as zero hour in the ultimatum of the United Textile Workers of America was passed. Nor is such a strike likely, according to Horace Riviere, vice-president of the union.

From Providence today he announced that offices of the union's woolen department are being deluged with acceptances by individual mills of the demands presented last week. This result came in sharp contrast to what was expected subsequent to a defy issued late last week by Arthur H. Besse, president of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Besse had characterized the union demands for wage increases and guarantees of a continued 40-hour week, two-shift conditions on a permanent basis, as "fantastic." From this it was expected that woolen manufacturers would stand deadlocked against the union ultimatum and that a strike probably would be called today.

Receipt of acceptances from some of the 350 mills affected has apparently eased tension. Mr. Riviere said today that the union will hold an executive session in New York on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, with definite decision on the strike to be made at that time.

***Labor*—Victory for Higher School Age Near**

The law so eagerly indorsed by organized labor and educational groups which raises the compulsory school age in Massachusetts from 14 years to 16 was seen as approaching one step nearer its goal of passage today as the House Ways and Means Committee completed its hearing on the subject. No opposition appeared at the hearing and observers predicted ready adoption by the lower house later this week.

It has already won favorable action in the Senate.

The bill was sponsored by Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, and Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Because of present economic conditions which have caused most children of the age affected to be in classrooms for lack of opportunities for employment, the measure will only cost the State about $100,000 for added facilities during its first year, Mr. Smith estimates. He believes it will affect about 5000 children now. Normally it would affect about 25,000, he said.

Labor favored the bill as giving youth wider opportunities and at the same time opening jobs for needy adults.

[A general account of what organized labor has so far accomplished during this session of the Massachusetts Legislature is presented on Page 3.]

***Filibuster*—Republicans Oppose Curley 48-Hour Bill**

Open rebellion against the Curley administration broke out in the State Senate this afternoon when Republican solons started a filibuster against the law limiting state employees to a 48-hour week. This has been regarded as principal among the Governor's legislative pets.

Normally the Republicans have a majority of one in the upper House. Today, however, three Republicans were absent. Democrats saw a chance to slip over the 48-hour bill.

Republicans, observers say, don't care so much about opposing the measure although it will cost the State an estimated $1,800,000 annually, as they do regret to thing of giving Governor Curley opportunity to dish out the 1900 jobs the bill will probably create.

These jobs mean patronage and patronage means the sword of Damocles over the heads of legislators and means, in consequence, a railroading through both Houses of major Curley legislative items. They felt they must halt it.

Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham, started the filibuster apparently in hopes that other Republicans could be located. He was aided by Senator Arthur Hollis of Newton, and Henry Parkman Jr. of Boston. Hurry calls were sent for Senators Erlan F. Fish, Edgar C. Erickson and Angier L. Goodwin. At 2:30, Senator Fish arrived. Those engaged in the filibuster said they would hold

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Air-Conditioned Driving, Next!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—What's next in automobiles may be what's new in homes—air-conditioning!

Renewed consideration is being given the matter of providing motorists, who now in their cars enjoy most of the comforts of home, temperature control and combed air. The greatest difficulty foreseen is that of persuading the motorists to operate a vehicle with tightly closed windows in sultry weather. And those tightly closed windows are essential if mechanical air-conditioning is to be successful.

In the automobile industry's research plants the problem of producing an air-conditioning unit has proved a simple one. Leaders in the industry believe the time is not far removed when such units may be offered as optional equipment.

Escaping fumes is something the public need not fear. The engineers explain they already have demonstrated the efficiency of a nontoxic substance to be used in air-conditioning devices deriving power directly or indirectly from the main shaft of the engine. The only obstacle is that wholly natural impulse to open windows to get relief from the heat.

Perhaps those saddening experiences have something to do with another theory that windows as such are not necessary in the modern home and that if the homeowner must be able to look over into his neighbor's yard, the windows need be little more than portholes. Light can come from above.

Boston Day... Strike, Labor, Fin Com, CCC...

(Continued from Page 1)

out until sufficient numbers of their party appeared to forestall passage.

The bill was not on the calendar for today, so Republicans were taken unawares.

Morgan—Tabernacle at South Athol Opens

Happy today in proud possession of a new tabernacle on their South Athol fresh air plantation were 700 youthful charges of the Morgan Memorial. The building was given them by an anonymous donor.

Formal dedication of the structure came yesterday afternoon. It will serve as a central meeting place for the camp's educational and recreational work. In honor of the opening, a nine-day conference of goodwill workers from all cities east of the Missouri Valley began late yesterday.

[Interesting story of the Morgan Memorial and its work of reclaiming cast-off goods to raise funds for good-will activities is given on this page.]

Fin Com—Favoritism in City Contracts Attacked

On Mayor Mansfield's desk today was a lengthy report from Boston's burrowing Finance Commission. It contained imputations that favoritism is being shown in awards of city contracts.

The commission cited one specific case which they contend is significant enough to warrant a recommendation to Mayor Mansfield to instruct all city departments to solicit bids for contracts on a basis that will permit fair competition. Also they asked that awards be made to lowest bidders when it can be done without injury to the city's best interest.

They referred to The Marine Company of East Boston, general contractors. The commission charged that this company was getting all the "gravy" on the work repairing of city ferry boats. The report said that since Jan. 1 this company had received practically all of the city's business. It points out that the wages in the contracts were from 25 to 40 per cent greater than rates prevailing in the ship repairing industry.

Reason why other companies did not bid, the report said, was because of the wage clause contained in the advertisements of bids for repairs to ferries. It also pointed out that there has been a growing tendency by this administration to award contracts to other than the low bidders, and asks why.

Rowing—"Nick" Shows Himself a Real Rower

Here's a yarn they'll be talking about on Boston's water front for days to come. Even Old Salts are wagging their heads, saying they'd "never see'd the like in all their time."

A certain Maurice Nickerson, his friends called him Nick, sailed with the Boston fishing schooner Reliance a few days ago. Anchored off Chatham Neck, he set off with a dory to garner nets and do a little fishing himself. A dense fog crept in, enveloped Nick and his dory so tight that all sense of direction was lost. Nick started to row. He rowed and rowed, in fact he rowed all day last Friday only to find him self going round and round a circle. He finally gave up, hoisted a signal.

Later the fog lifted. Nick was taken aboard (dory and all) the schooner Rose Marie, bound for Gloucester. The crew took him in hand personally, gave him their choicest foods, softest bunk, told him to rest as long as he wished.

Upon reaching Gloucester, Nick thanked his hosts, trundled his dory ashore. How to get to Boston with no money was his next problem. Ah, yes, Nick was too proud to point the thumb or "beg" carfare. So what did he do? He rowed and rowed some more. It took him 11 hours to row the 30 miles to Boston, but he did it, arriving early this morning. Now he is resting comfortably at his Forest Hills home.

Auction—Appraiser's Store Announces "Sale"

On Boston's cobbled stone Atlantic Avenue tomorrow at 10 a. m., the cacophonous chant of an auctioneer will rise above the traffic din. He will offer to all who come goods from "Kalamazoo to Timbucktu." If one is in need of a load of peat moss, there are 106 pounds of it to be sold, or if one prefers some split bamboo there is plenty of that.

In other words there will be everything from "soup to nuts" on the menu posted for tomorrow's sale.

Some choice items: Ladies fur coat, three necklaces, seven sets silk pajamas, one embroidered silk dressing gown, Armenian books, 72 scythes, one electric iron, one gold watch.

These goods are to be sold as unclaimed goods for nonpayment of customs or storage. They are offered by order of Joseph A. Maynard, Collector of Customs in Massachusetts. There are some unidentified offerings, too, for treasure seekers. Removal of goods from the appraiser's store at 408 Atlantic Avenue (place of auction) must be made one week after the close of the sale.

Rettich—Mail Robbers Get 25 Years Each

Carl Rettich, Joseph Fisher, Thomas Dugan, Charles Harrigan and John McGlone—five of the sextet who robbed a Fall River mail truck of $129,000 last January 23—received their sentences this afternoon. Each is to serve 25 years in some "penitentiary type of prison." The men were sentenced to 25 years for armed robbery of the mails and two years for conspiracy. Judge Hugh D. McLellan, who has presided over the case, said that the terms would run "concurrently instead of consecutively."

U. S. Attorney Francis J. W. Ford would not say what is to be done with Herbert H. Hornstein, who turned state's witness during the trial and is now being held at the Plymouth jail because officials fear for his life.

The five hold-up men remained impassive and expressionless as they sat in the modernistic courtroom this afternoon listening to their sentences read. Attorneys for the defense, Scharton, Fitzpatrick and Crehan, however, announced that they would appeal the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals. Meanwhile the prisoners' terms will begin immediately pending the action on the appeal.

Norton—His Charges Called "Just False Alarms"

"Just another one of Clem's false alarms," said Mayor Mansfield this afternoon, referring to several allegations Councillor Clement A. Norton had made against city welfare officialdom yesterday.

Mr. Norton had stated:

1. That about $13,000,000 had been wasted in the Boston welfare department because its officials had not notified the Commonwealth when the city was aiding out-of-town cases. For such aid, Boston receives remuneration from the State. In reply to this, the Mayor announced that, as a matter of fact, the opposite is true. Massachusetts owes Boston some $12,000,000 on such cases.

2. That a dope peddler who listed his occupation as "a salesman of number pool tickets" has been receiving aid for several years. Mayor Mansfield said that this charge was entirely false, that the person to whom Mr. Norton referred was ill, had no employment, had a certificate from the Boston City Hospital calling for aid, not to mention a new baby, which he was trying to support.

3. That Boston owes Revere the sum of $61,253. The Mayor retorted that this statement is true. He added, however, that at the same time Revere owes Boston $70,975—which leaves Boston with an account receivable from the neighboring city of $9720.

CCC—Educational Work Is Developing

That the CCC camps may become permanent cogs in the nation's educational scheme was a possibility that was given expression both in Washington and Boston today. The Washington announcement concerned doubling of CCC educational activities this year because of a $6,000,000 allotment.

In Boston, Kenneth Holland, regional supervisor of education in the CCC camps, estimated that within 60 days the organization will boost its present membership from 21,000 to 40,000 and that 75 per cent of this number will be enrolled in some educational work.

Permanency of the educational work was foreseen by Mr. Holland as evolving from increasing use of the camps by high school graduates as a place to go for six or eight months of work and vocational guidance—as an orientation base for entrance into workaday pursuits. During their stay at the camps they are given expert counseling and guidance in various vocations with the effort designed to find work fitted to individual abilities and inclinations.

That these efforts have been largely successful in the past is indicated by Mr. Holland's report that 35 per cent of the men leaving New England camps in the past two years have found gainful employment during their first three months out.

Week End—Cooler Weather Cuts Travel

Cooler temperatures, light fog, and a refreshing breeze encouraged many Bostonians to remain in homes and apartments over the week end. Both the North and South Shore saw attendance drop materially, Revere Beach reporting 150,000 and Nantasket 100,000.

Inland highways, however, were heavily used, state police announced. Effulgence of midsummer vegetation apparently outrivaled the sea as an attraction yesterday.

A feature of the fog in Boston yesterday was delay in landing of many steamers. When mists momentarily raised, boats scurried for docks. Many persons lined the wharves and enjoyed the thrill of seeing the vessels suddenly loom out of the fog. Deep-throated fog horns kept up symphonious bassoprofundo in Boston harbor throughout the day.

Occasional showers with continued cooling breezes were predicted by the weather bureau for today.

From Ocean to Ocean This Truck Carried 13 Scouts

By a Staff Photographer

Wheeled Home of Modern Argonauts

This Specially Arranged Truck Brought 13 Santa Barbara (Calif.) Boy Scouts to the Hills of Revolutionary New England

Modern Scout Caravan Adventures From West to New England in Truck

An adventurous cavalcade of Boy Scouts, traveling in a specially built auto-home, from far Santa Barbara, Calif., on a sight-seeing tour of America, have been touring the historic spots of old New England for the past few days. Enthusiastic over the greenery of Massachusetts hills and happy to have before them the historic scenes of Revolutionary days, the 13 boys traveling with Harry Foster, their Scoutmaster, were loath to leave.

This modern argosy in a traveling house has been just the sort of adventurous trip that boys dream about. Setting out from Santa Barbara on June 14 the boys have traveled through the Mojave Desert, across the Grand Canyon, over the plains of Texas, and finally to Washington, D. C., a distance of 3080 miles. Cordial welcome has awaited them everywhere. In Washington their Congressman was waiting to show them around; in every stopping point local Boy Scouts made their stay delightful.

The trip has been made in a truck designed by Mr. Foster. It is as complete as a Pullman car and dining car combined. Throughout its 19 feet of length every bit of space has been well utilized. A radio, sliding tables and chairs, cupboards for food and utensils, tanks for drinking and bathing water, drawers and clothes closets, all are included.

Weather throughout the trip has been good and most nights found the boys sleeping under the stars, securely wrapped in their sleeping bags.

Now the homeward part of the journey is getting under way. Niagara Falls will be the next big stop, and then they will go through a bit of Canada on the way to Detroit. Finally about the middle of August 13 Scouts will arrive back in Santa Barbara brimming with stories about their travels.

Boston Events

Tonight

Music

ESPLANADE CONCERT—8:30.
Prelude to the Third Act of "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Fifth Symphony, in C Minor, Opus 67 (Complete) ..... Beethoven
I. Allegro con brio
II. Andante con moto
III. Allegro
IV. Finale: Allegro
Suite, "Peer Gynt" ..... Grieg
(a) Morning Mood — (b) Aase's Death—(c) Anitra's Dance—(d) Dance in the Hall of the Mountain King.
Intermezzo from "Goyescas" .. Granados
"Where the Citrons Bloom" Waltzes ..... J. Strauss
Prelude to the Opera "Carmen" .. Bizet

ERA OPERA GROUP—Orchestra and chorus under direction of Raffaele Martino. Helen Norwood, soprano, sings "Visione St. Elena" from Boito's Mefistofele." Lecture Hall of Public Library, 7.

SOUTH END COMMUNITY CHORUS—Massachusetts Avenue Baptist Church, Norfolk and Hampshire Streets, Cambridge, 8.

NEGRO ERA ORCHESTRA—500 Gallivan Boulevard, Dorchester, 8.

Near-By Summer Theaters

DENNIS—"Fresh Fields." With Margaret Anglin. Cape Playhouse, 8:30.

COHASSET—"Trelawney of the Wells." South Shore Players with Edith Barrett and Shepperd Strudwick. Town Hall Playhouse, 8:30.

FITCHBURG — "Accent on Youth." Manhattan Players. Whalom Park Theater, 8:30.

Movies

TREMONT—"It Happened One Night," and "Great Hotel Murder." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

EXETER—"The Man Who Knew Too Much." 2:15, 5:06, 7:55. "Our Little Girl."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Guy Kibbee, Zasu Pitts and Edward Everett Horton in "Going Highbrow," Fenway, 12:50, 3:32, 6:14, 8:56. Paramount, 9, 11:32 a. m., 2:44, 5:38, 8:28. "Front Page Woman," with Bette Davis as a reporter.

FINE ARTS—Evelyn Laye in "Evensong." The rising and setting of an opera star. With Fritz Kortner. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50.

KEITH'S—Gene Stratton-Porter's "Keeper of the Bees," with Neil Hamilton and Betty Furness, 11:20 a. m., 2:03, 4:44, 7:26. Claude Rains in British production, "The Clairvoyant," with Fay Wray. Organ solo includes "Rhythm of the Rain."

ORPHEUM — "Escapade," with William Powell and Luise Rainer. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville.

STATE—Grace Moore in "Love Me Forever," sings in scenes from "La Boheme." With Leo Carillo. 11:25 a. m., 1:30, 3:40, 5:45, 7:55, 10:10. Our Gang comedy. Color cartoon, "Good Little Monkeys."

METROPOLITAN — "Shanghai," with Charles Boyer, Loretta Young and Warner Oland. 11:22 a. m., 1:52, 4:44, 7:36, 10:34. Stage: "Keep Kool," revue.

MODERN — "Stranded." Travelers' Aid story. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:35, 9:45. "Death from a Distance."

BOSTON—"Charlie Chan in Egypt." 10:16 a. m., 1:16, 4:16, 7:16, 10:16. Anne Shirley in "Chasing Rainbows."

UPTOWN—"The Glass Key." 2:20, 5, 7:35, 10:15. "Hooray for Love."

COOLIDGE CORNER — Will Rogers in "Doubting Thomas." 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Mr. Dynamite," with Edmund Lowe.

UNIVERSITY — "Age of Indiscretion," with May Robson and David Holt. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Mr. Dynamite."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"The Rag Dog," color cartoon "La Cucaracha"; "Ghost Ships"; Charlie Chase in "The Chases of Pimple Street"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Other Events

ERA FREE LECTURE—Philip W. Geer: Nature Stories. ERA Orchestra. Vaudeville. South Boston Municipal Bldg., 833 East Broadway, 7:30.

"ERA ACTIVITIES"—Lecture by John Crooks. ERA Orchestra. Roslindale Municipal Bldg., 4220 Washington Street, 8.

ERA MARIONETTES—Punch and Judy Show. Ellis Memorial, 66 Berkeley Street, 8.

Tomorrow

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance by Mrs. Sayward: Historic Costume, 11 a. m.

KIWANIS CLUB—Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association and secretary of the Federated Boats of America, speaks on "America's Oldest Industry." City Club, 12:15.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy, warm and somewhat oppressively humid, with occasional thundershowers probable this afternoon, tonight and Tuesday; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy, probably local showers and thunder storms tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight.

All other New England states: mostly cloudy, probably local showers and thunder storms tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south and southwest winds and mostly overcast weather; probably occasional showers tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	73	Minneapolis	70	90
Bermuda	80	88	New Orleans	78	88
Chicago	76	90	New York	78	78
Denver	60	72	Norfolk	78	92
Helena	54	76	Philadelphia	76	90
Jacksonville	80	88	St. Louis	74	90
Kansas City	82	100	San Francisco	54	62
Los Angeles	60	78	Washington	78	92
Miami	80	84			

A—8 a. m. July 22.
B—Maximum July 21.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 5:13 p. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Tuesday 5:42 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:49 p. m.

Strike Riot Laid to Reds

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 22 (AP)—Communistic activity in the Morrell packing plant strike here was alleged Saturday as the situation quieted after the riot in which 54 union and nonunion men were injured in a hand-to-hand battle. Police announced that a quantity of Communist literature was seized.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Radio Guild drama:	NBC dance music.	Baseball game.....	Hits and Encores:
5:15	"Chopin"	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school....	shopping talks &
5:30	"The Singing Lady";	Musical drama....	"Jack Armstrong"	recordings .....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Speaker; news.....	Yankee Singers....	CBS vocalist.....
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Healy's Stamp Club..	Features; news....	Reports; sketch....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Music; records....	Minute Men; talk.	Concert Min'tures:
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Rakov's Music....	Feature; music....	soloists; orchestra
7:00	Joe Rines's Orch....	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	"Uncle Ezra"; sk.	Sports comment...	Patti Chapin; s'gs
7:30	"Rum and Strum"...	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; quartet...	Savitt's Orchestra.
7:45	"Paradise" sketch...	"The Jamboree"...	Boake Carter, news	Phelan's Orch.....
8:00	"Pibber McGee and Molly," comedy	Reisman's Orches. New Party; talk...	Guy Lombardo & his orchestra.....	"Rhythm Aces"... Golf lesson.....
8:30	American Adventure:	Margaret Speaks:	"1-Night Stands";	Terry O'Toole.....
8:45	narrator; sketches...	chorus; orchestra	"Pick and Pat"...	Mixed quartet.....
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	Male quartet.....	"Six-Gun Justice,"
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	vocal soloist.....	'Musical Moments'	dramatic sketch..
9:30	Network:	dramatic	Meredith Willson's	"St. Louis Blues";
9:45	sketch; music.....	Orchestra	soloists; orchestra	News Service.....
10:00	Ray Knight's Cuckoo	Lullaby Lady:	Crusaders; talk...	Wayne King and
10:15	Hour: comedy sketch;	quartet; orchestra	Gypsy music.....	his orchestra.....
10:30	vocal trio; male	Dramatic sketch	Studio speaker....	Kimball's Orch....
10:45	quartet; orchestra...	with Max Baer..	Spotlight Revue...	Tito Guizar.....
11:00	Studio reports.....	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Sign off.....
11:15	Music; "Ink Spots"..	Sports; music.....	Lyman's Orchestra	.....
11:30	Ray Noble and orchestra	his Myers's Orchestra.	Imperial Varieties.	.....
11:45		The Hoofinghams	Dailey's Orchestra.	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC, Broadcast from Mayor's Office, City Hall, Boston.
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger and his original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; soloists; orchestra.
1:30 WEEI, Music Guild; Chamber Music recital.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and His Gang; popular variety.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-St. Louis game, Fenway Park; Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:00 WBZ, "The Silver Flute"; tales of a wandering gypsy.

Dinner and After

7:00 WEEI, "Amos 'n' Andy," serial dramatic sketch.
7:30 WBZ, Radio Nature League, Thornton Burgess, director.
7:45 WEEI, You and Your Government: "Taxation for Prosperity—Does Real Estate Pay Too Much?"; speakers.
8:00 WNAC, Frank Munn and Lucy Monroe, soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Crime Clues: Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; vocal soloists.
8:30 WBZ, Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Wayne King and his orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie's Orchestra; guest soloist.
9:00 WBZ, N. T. G. and his Girls; Duncan Sisters; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC "On the Air"; Gluskin's Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 WEEI, Eddy Duchin and his orchestra in talent contest.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee clubs; Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd.
9:45 WBZ, Goldman Band Concert, Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Strauss Operetta, "Bitter Sweet," with Francia White, James Melton; orchestra.

Good-Will Industries Convene As Athol Camp Center Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHOL, Mass., July 22—Expectation and pride of possession filled 500 underprivileged Boston youngsters at the Morgan Memorial's South Athol Fresh Air and Industrial Plantation, as they gathered yesterday afternoon for the dedication of a community center built for them by an anonymous donor.

Saving waste material and turning it into human well-being, making useful objects out of even the dust and lint of old rags and empty toothpaste containers, is the method of the Morgan Memorial's welfare work which enables it to maintain, as one of its many helpful activities, a 700-acre plantation here where underprivileged children live for two months in the summer on the family plan, 30 in each group directed by counselors and teachers.

A central meeting place has long been a crying need. Now an unknown friend has built a substantial structure with a stage and all facilities for plays and pageants which will be used every day in the week, and on Sundays for community services.

The formal dedication took place at 3 o'clock, the leading address being delivered by Rev. C. A. Richardson. In honor of the occasion a conference of Goodwill workers from all cities east of the Missouri Valley began a nine-day session to be held in the new building.

Chartered Here in 1905

The conference is called by the executives of the National Association of Goodwill, Inc., which has 97 units throughout the country, a movement started by Henry Morgan in Boston 35 years ago. Various phases of Goodwill work will be discussed at the conference this week.

The first "Goodwill Industries" was officially born when the Morgan Memorial Co-operative Industries and Stores, Inc., of Boston, received its charter from the State of Massachusetts, August 29, 1905. As a national organization, the Goodwill Industries was officially launched in 1910. The interdenominational organization was developed when the original Massachusetts charter of 1910 was amended March, 1934, the Bureau of Goodwill Industries co-operating in the formation of the National Association of Goodwill, Inc. By this action all Goodwill Industries can now cooperate in the promotion of their common work and ideals and can assume an equitable share in the maintenance of the National Association.

Trucks Gather Bags

The movement was organized to "save the waste in men and things." The method is to give jobs and not doles. Contributors, who number 190,000 in Greater Boston alone, are given bags into which they deposit old clothes, bedding, shoes and many objects usually thrown away. A fleet of 30 trucks gathers up 1500 of these bags each day, carries the contents to headquarters on Shawmut Avenue, where between 400 and 500 workers, receiving an aggregate salary of $1000 a day, sort the material, repair articles when possible, or shred the rags which are spun into yarn and woven into new cloth, blankets and rugs. Furniture for homes and toys are made from discarded wood, metals are melted, and old papers sent to paper mills.

The objects are put on sale at the 16 stores operated by the organization in Boston and the income from the sales pays the wages of the workers. To encourage self-respecting wage earning, the goods are not generally given away, although in emergencies that is done, to the extent of about $20,000 worth of material a year. As a rule those who need clothing or furniture are given the opportunity to work a number of hours or days in the stores.

The movement is not only self-supporting but has a property investment in Boston of a million and a quarter dollars, all free of debt. It maintains the Athol summer camp for children who are selected according to the greatest need. Between January and April each year, applications are received from parents, friends and welfare workers. Registration closes in May when the workers begin calling at the homes of the applicants. Then a conference of workers is held and all applicants reported upon.

Those in greatest need are chosen to spend two months at the camp. Little impression can be made on a child in less time, the workers have learned. During the two months the youngsters have daily lessons in handicraft, swimming, nature study and religion. Each child cultivates a little garden six feet square and in the fall the vegetables are harvested for him and brought to the city for him and his family to enjoy.

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Ten Guesses (42)

[Answers to questions on the Deaffy Features Page]

1—No; Arizona is larger than Colorado. The first seven states, according to area, are: Texas, California, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado.
2—No; the last word should be "Chautauqua."
3—Yes.
4—No; Algiers is in Algeria.
5—Yes.
6—Yes; they should be: miniature, embarrass, accommodate, kimono, coleslaw.
7—Yes.
8—Yes.
9—No; Moscow has 3,666,000, and Paris has 2,891,000.
10—No; ships travel 7723 miles from Boston to Cape Town, and 8392 miles from New Orleans.

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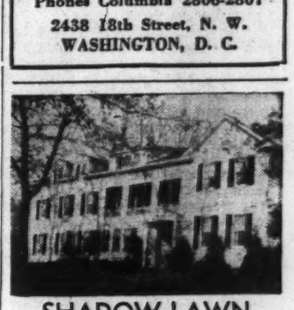
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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

points. Ten months later, a rival group of army officers overthrew him, and Macedonian terrorists have since recommenced operations. Veltcheff was thought to be plotting another coup, and was therefore removed from the scene of action.

Ex-dictator exiled: Page 1.

Flight—From Moscow Over Pole Delayed

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—A. A. Vartanian, chief engineer of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, announced here today that adverse weather conditions have delayed the takeoff from Moscow of three aviators on a projected 6250-mile nonstop flight over the north pole to San Francisco.

Officials at Moscow had refused to give out information regarding the plane, Mr. Vartanian said he received a telegram from Moscow today.

Hoover—Visits and Is Visited, Party Fashion

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—Former President Hoover left political observers speculating today whether his week-end visit with Harry W. Nice, Republican Governor of Maryland, had any political significance.

The first of a series of Republican visitors at the Hoover home this week, Governor Nice made no comment on the visit. Neither did Mr. Hoover. But the San Francisco County Republican central committee termed the meeting "a political conference."

Former War Secretary Patrick J. Hurley is expected to visit Mr. Hoover in the course of the week, as also are Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, and James M. Beck, former United States Solicitor General. All have been mentioned as possible Republican presidential contenders next year.

Target Practice?—Mission Property Under Fire

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department was today advised that the Japanese Consul General at Hankow, China, will investigate an incident reported by American missionaries at Yochow, Hunan Province, wherein their property was subjected to machine-gun fire from a Japanese gunboat on July 18, according to the Associated Press.

The missionaries said they had attended a Chinese Y. M. C. A. conference at which Japan's actions in North China were vigorously criticized. They believed the shooting into mission territory was the result of Japanese espionage at the conference.

At Shanghai, authorities suggested that the firing might have been an accident, arising out of target practice from the gunboat.

Prison Camp—Officials Acquitted

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Three former officials of a prison camp were acquitted yesterday of mistreating two Negro inmates by a Mecklenberg County jury, according to the Associated Press. Directed verdicts of acquittal had been entered against two others, both prison guards.

The State, after much publicity and a legislative inquiry, had argued that the prisoners were confined in a dark cell under such circumstances that their legs had to be amputated. The five prison officials were indicted. The defense argued that the condition of the prisoners' legs was caused by their own actions. Acquittal for all presumably ended the case, unless the Legislature chooses to carry out a program of prison reform.

After 50 Years, Labor at Last Gets Its Way on Beacon Hill

Massachusetts organized labor today is already acclaiming the most successful legislative season in its 50-year history.

Ordinarily returning annually from Beacon Hill, defeated at almost every turn, this year Robert J. Watt, legislative agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, will come back with his brief case packed with victories on practically every major labor measure.

Today he referred to his prediction, made before the session opened, that labor would win more legislative victories on the Hill this year than ever before.

"Three factors have made this prediction come true," he said, "First, Governor Curley gave labor's program the needed dignity and force by making it a part of his inaugural message, one of the most progressive ever issued by any Massachusetts Governor.

"Second, Labor, disgusted with the activities of conservatives who did not even listen to its arguments in other years, succeeded in defeating for re-election many of the Senators and Representatives who had been stanch enemies of its cause. The overturn brought in men friendly to labor in both branches.

Committee Is Friendly

"Third, for the first time in history the legislative committee on labor and industry was composed of a majority of members who were not adverse to labor's demands."

The great Labor victory this year was the passage of the anti-injunction bill, which ended Labor's 30-year fight to curb the courts' power to issue injunctions during strikes. Labor has charged that the courts, controlled by conservative friends of employers, have issued injunctions preventing peaceful picketing and tying up Labor's funds on the smallest pretense.

The new law, which goes into effect in October, definitely curbs this power, and according to some persons, makes such action almost impossible. Employers may soon challenge the constitutionality of this law, but labor is ready to back it to the limit.

Not far behind the anti-injunction bill in importance are the changes made in the Workmen's Compensation Act. From a total of 50 measures filed on this subject alone, labor, after a compromise with the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, obtained more changes in this act than were made in the last decade, according to Mr. Watt.

Life Payments Assured

As a result, workers permanently and totally disabled in industrial accidents are guaranteed payments for life. Until now they have been assured benefits only for five years. In addition, $7 has been established as the minimum weekly payment under the act, far different from the 50 cents a week Mr. Watt contends has been paid in the past in many cases of total disability.

Despite these and other changes in the workmen's compensation act, Mr. Watt is far from satisfied. Even the victories won so far this year, he said, fail to make the Massachusetts law comparable to those of Ohio, New York, Wisconsin and other progressive states. In this connection, Mr. Watt ridiculed the oft-repeated statement that Massachusetts is a leading Labor state, saying that in reality this state is still far down the ladder.

Mr. Watt will not be satisfied until injured workers receive in benefits larger shares of the premium dollar. He charged that insurance company profits have been excessive, that in 1934 the insurance companies collected $10,000,000 in premiums and paid out only $3,000,000 in benefits to injured workers.

State Compensation Fund

The only way workers, he said, may be assured of fair benefits is through a state workmen's compensation fund, which he believes can be run on 10 per cent of the premiums. One of labor's few major defeats this year came on such a proposal. Mr. Watt plans to return again next year with the same proposal.

The most stunning defeat, however, was experienced on the proposed child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution. Ratification of the amendment was supported by less than 10 members in the 240-member House of Representatives.

But labor also is rejoicing in another victory in the insurance field, that on the bill requiring foreign insurance companies to provide cash surrender values or paid-up insurance policies after five years on industrial life insurance policies. Domestic companies for several years have been providing these privileges. Foreign companies have extended them only after 10 years.

Mr. Watt pointed out that this bill is of great importance to weekly wage workers, inasmuch as 5 per cent of their salaries are paid into industrial life policies annually. He added that of $50,000,000 paid in the last five years, $25,000,000 was lost through lapse of policies. This bill will give needy policyholders a little more opportunity to regain something from their policies if it is necessary to let them go.

Curb on Strikebreakers

Labor scored another victory when a bill was passed strengthening the law prohibiting employers or their agents to solicit or advertise for workers during a strike without acquainting the prospective employees of the strike conditions.

And when the Legislature passed a bill requiring piecework textile mill operators to install pick clocks on all their looms by Jan. 1, 1940, another long labor battle was won. Pick-clocks measure the amount of work done.

In addition, the weekly payment of the wages law was extended to cover a greater number of workers than ever before, and the 48-hour work week law was perfected so that girls in industrial offices, not hitherto affected, came under its pro-

Of course, labor also can claim a part in the victorious fight to continue the work of the Interstate Labor Compact Commission and to provide a 48-hour work week for employees in state institutions.

Mr. Watt is already formulating his campaign plans for next year. These plans will be presented to the Golden Jubilee convention of the State Federation of Labor to be held Aug. 5 to 10 at Springfield.

Republican Conference

NEWPORT, R. I., July 22 (AP) — New England Young Republicans at a council meeting here voted to hold their next conference at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 7 and 8. Fred A. Tilton, of Laconia, N. H., was named chairman of the arrangements committee.

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CASINO * IN * THE * AIR

New York's largest open-air roof restaurant

An Orchid for the 'Lady With the Badge'

Lost, strayed or stolen folk find the smiling representative of the Travelers' Aid Society ready to help out in any emergency.

By a Staff Photographer

Helping a Whole Carload of Travelers

Society's Workers at South Station Routing a Group of New York Youngsters Safely to the North Station en Route to Their Summer Camps

"Long distance calling Travelers' Aid."

"Hello! Is this the Travelers' Aid?"

"Yes, may we help you?"

"My boy has run away from school. We don't want to notify the police but we want to find him as quickly as possible. He may be hanging around the station trying to get home. Will you look for him, please?"

Multiply this little drama by hundreds of thousands each year and it will be possible to conceive in a small way of the duties and the accomplishments of "The Lady with the Badge" seen in every railway station, bus depot, at the wharves, and at airports.

Straying children, runaways, convalescents, the aged, young travelers, the hungry and jobless, all are recipients of the Travelers Aid.

Boston Aids 13,000

Last year the Boston Society alone aided 13,403 people. The national figure totaled nearly 1,000,000 despite the fact that each city maintains its own Travelers' Aid Society through contributions from its Community Chest, Emergency Campaign or, as in Boston, from the newly organized federation of social agencies.

The majority of the duties of the "Ladies with the Badge" centers around scheduled arrivals and departures of persons whom they have been asked to meet or put on outgoing trains, boats, or buses.

Not only do they meet single individuals, but they transfer whole groups of arrivals from one station to another. They see that these groups are guided quickly and correctly to their local destination.

Commuters at Boston's South Station were witnesses to this over the week end when 27 children ranging in age from 5 to 12 arrived on the 3:15 train from New York, headed for the New York Herald Tribune's Fresh Air Fund Camps in New Hampshire.

Helps Whole Carload

Placed aboard the train in New York by the Herald Tribune's representatives they were met here by the Boston Travelers' Aid chief, Miss Emily U. Bissell, and Miss Martha M. Andres, one of her six assistants. The children were herded into a Boston Elevated bus specially provided, whisked across to North Station and placed aboard the Exeter and Tilton N. H., train. No lost motion. No excitement. No confusion

"One or 100—it makes no difference to us," Miss Bissell said. "We often work hard and late but somehow it's really great fun. Many days we averaged 45 persons aided. There is never a dull moment."

Then as proof of this she picked up a telegram which she had received from the parents of two runaway girls from Maine. They had been picked up by the police and turned over to her for safe shipment home.

"These girls were mighty glad to get a good meal and transportation home," she said. "It was much better staying at our lodging than in jail. And I don't think they will run away again."

Befriends Jobless

Since the depression Miss Bissell stated that all Traveler's Aid Societies across the country had been helping unemployed transients. While it was not an actual function of the Traveler's Aid she said they could not refuse to help the transient. Last year they aided over 1000. But the establishment of the Boston Transient Bureau, a federal project, has greatly relieved them of a burden which took much time from their other duties.

Where the ordinary traveler who passes through a station and sees the Traveler's Aid booth often chuckles to himself with the thought that the woman sitting at the desk only meets children and old ladies who arrive from Chicago, Miss Bissell revealed a picture of the Societies' activities for last year which would make the chuckler stop and tip his hat.

Typical Work

1. Among the 13,403 persons aided were 1436 dependent non-residents, the majority over 20 years of age.
2. Unemployed aided totaled 1060.
3. Children traveling alone, 489.
4. Mentally or physically disabled, 485.
5. Temporarily without funds, 946.
6. In travel difficulty or failing to meet relatives or friends, 2490.
7. Unmarried mothers, 27.
8. Old people, 146.

Travel service was given to more than 4500 persons. The society gave or secured transportation for 701 stranded people. Food and other forms of relief were given to 1652 and lodging to nearly 1000.

Added to this work investigations were made, requests filled, and contacts were made with hundreds of other Travelers' Aid agencies throughout the whole country and in Europe.

A railway conductor who has seen these workers on the job for many years made this comment: "We see them quietly come and meet the most difficult cases at any time of day or night. They always have a smile. They never seem to tire. They don't look for publicity. They always dodge it. Every 'Lady with a Badge' from here to San Francisco deserves an orchid."

Passengers Praised For Conduct After Ship Goes Aground

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 22 (AP) —Praise for the conduct of the passengers of the excursion steamer Yankee which grounded in the fog at the mouth of New London harbor was voiced today by Capt. N. B. Allen, the skipper, as the craft was hauled out on the ways for an inspection.

Sixty-eight passengers aboard the small steamer were removed in darkness and fog without loss of life or injury before the craft was freed. In the midst of the rescue work last night coast guard officials estimated 110 passengers were aboard, but the owners of the boat revised this estimate today.

"Everything was orderly and the passengers behaved well," Captain Allen said.

The Yankee appeared virtually undamaged as she made her way under her own power to the dock of the Electric Boat Company for the inspection."

Lithuanian Flier Makes Final Test for Ocean Hop

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Felix Waitkus, Lithuanian aviator who proposes a nonstop flight from New York to Kaunas, made his final test flight today. Tomorrow, he will load his monoplane and await good weather conditions for the take-off for the Lithuanian capital.

With 620 gallons of gasoline in his plane, Waitkus made a perfect take-off today at Floyd Bennett Field, cruised for half an hour, dumped his unused gasoline and landed safely.

Few Hands Clean In African Scramble

(Continued from Page 1)

colony from which a major attack on Ethiopia would probably be launched. From Assab, Italian interests spread to Massowah, the present chief port of debarkation. Shortly afterward, a treaty of friendship was signed with Ethiopia, but later denounced by the great King Menelik, who claimed to have found a grave discrepancy between the Italian and Amharic texts, to Italy's advantage.

Came the pivotal point in Italian-Ethiopian history, the rout of the Italian forces at Adowa in 1896 under the impetuous General Baratieri. No white power had hitherto suffered such a defeat in Africa.

On the heels of this triumph, Ethiopia's great days began. All the powers courted King Menelik. Britain's great diplomatist—now Lord Rennell of Rodd, went to the primitive court at Addis Abeba; Russian and French missions followed; even German and American treaties were ultimately offered.

Vacant Congressional Seat Stirs R. I. Party Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Rhode Island Democrats and Republicans meet in conventions this week to select their nominees to fill a vacant Congressional seat. Meanwhile, rumor of a third party candidate threatens the Democrats and raises hopes of the Republicans.

A special election is to be held August 6 to select a successor to Francis B. Condon, Democrat. Mr. Condon was appointed to the State Supreme Court.

The potential third party nominee is Mayor Felix A. Toupin of Woonsocket. Mayor Toupin, backed by Pawtucket Democrats led by Thomas P. McCoy, waged a bitter fight last week to capture the Democratic nomination but lost. The administration Democrats headed by Gov. Theodore Francis Green are expected to have things their own way when the convention of their party opens on Friday. The McCoy-Toupin faction probably can muster only 22 convention votes among the 100 or more delegates who will attend.

With that prospect, the administration forces are expected to have no difficulty in nominating their candidate, Antonio Prince, General Treasurer of the State.

The Republican convention opens Thursday morning with the party unanimously agreed on a candidate, Judge Charles F. Risk.

Whether Judge Risk or Mr. Prince captures the election on Aug. 6 to represent Rhode Island in the national House of Representatives depends largely on Mayor Toupin's plans. If the Mayor chooses not to run, the Democrats are expected to elect Mr. Prince. But if Mayor Toupin runs as a third-party candidate, the votes for him probably will be taken from Democrat ranks and the Republican, Judge Risk, is expected to be the winner. Mayor Toupin is popular in Woonsocket, Pawtucket and in the Blackstone Valley, but political observers do not believe he can muster enough strength to defeat the other two candidates.

Republicans naturally are pleased with the rift in the rival party which may provide them with an easy victory. Their only envoy at Washington now is Senator Jesse H. Metcalf. Senator Gerry and Representative O'Connell are Democrats. Judge Francis B. Condon gave up his seat in Congress when he was appointed to the State Supreme Court bench a few months ago. He, too, is a Democrat.

As the conventions approach, Mayor Toupin finds himself in the key position in the State's political struggle. He tried and failed to win the endorsement of both Democrats and Republicans so he might run as a fusion candidate. Then he tried and failed to sweep the Democratic convention. Now he finds the Republicans silently hoping that he will run as a third candidate and the Democratic Administration silently hoping that he will retire from the field.

* * *

The battle over the Congressional seat affects only the first congressional district, the eastern half of Rhode Island. The entire State, however, is affected and will vote on a variety of public works projects in the election Aug. 6.

Particularly bitter is the dispute raging over Governor Green's huge park, forest and beach program. It calls for a state bond issue of nearly $2,000,000 to finance acquisition of 80,000 acres in the western part of the State for state forests. The Federal Government is expected to help in the financing with a PWA loan or grant. In addition, the voters will be asked to pass or reject a proposal for the State to use $220,000 for purchasing two bathing sites to be set up as public bathing beaches.

One of the proposed beach sites, at Charlestown, near Westerly, was assailed last week as utterly unsuitable for bathing. Residents of the area complained that the Charlestown beach is treacherous with submerged ditches a few feet out from the shore and with a fierce undertow that makes swimming, especially for children, dangerous. Several residents of Charlestown reported that they dared not use their own beach and always went elsewhere for swimming.

Steel Industry Busy

The steel industry in India is working at 100 per cent capacity and is booked up with advance orders for the next year, according to reports to the Department of Commerce.

AAA Distributes $1,856,860 Among N. E. Farmers

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Rental and benefit payments to New England farmers from the Farm Administration for the 11 months ended June 1 climbed to $1,856,860 through the institution of payments for a corn-hog control program in that area.

Figures for the period made public today show payments for either tobacco reduction or corn-hog control programs in each of the New England states. Previous summaries from the Farm Administration had listed only tobacco payments, made in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont, with a small payment in Rhode Island.

Total rental and benefit payments for the entire country for that period were $535,547,698.

Connecticut farmers received the greatest benefits, receiving $890,544. The lowest paid in New England was $3758, received by Cumberland County, Maine, the only county in that State to benefit, for a corn-hog program.

The corn-hog program, the only benefit payments made in Rhode Island, brought $4358 to Providence County, and $100 to Washington County. Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire farmers received total for both corn-hogs and tobacco of $840,460, $68,737 and $48,902, respectively.

A total of $1,263,356 was paid in the six states for tobacco control, and $593,495 for corn-hogs.

Terre Haute, Ind., Asks Troops for Strike Duty

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 22 (AP)—Sheriff William Baker and Prosecutor R. J. Kearns joined today in requesting Governor McNutt to send Indiana national guardsmen to this city to assist police in preserving order during the general strike called by representatives of 48 labor unions.

Spokesmen for the unions claimed the sympathy strike called to aid the four-months-old strike of union employees at the Columbian Enameling and Stamping Company is 90 per cent effective.

A statement issued by a strikers' committee declared the strike call to be in protest against the importation of strike breakers.

All transportation service was suspended as street car operators and city bus drivers joined the walkout. Taxicab drivers likewise were affected.

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Furniture Store—Fourth Floor

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Know the flattery of these beautiful hose! The way they slim and trim your ankles down to graceful lines. You'll love their cobwebby sheerness . . . Summer sun tones.

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Hosiery Store—Street Floor

"HELLO, THERE"

I'm just "Popping In" on you Tonight

Not a formal call, you understand, but one of the after-supper kind, just to hear a familiar voice, to know that a friend is well, and then to chat—just chat, about little homely things of interest to us both.

Why don't you "pop in" on someone tonight? Call a distant member of your family, to whom you really owe some word. Or a friend, not so far away, but too far to visit in person.

NIGHT RATES NOW BEGIN AT 7 P. M.

To illustrate the low cost of telephone toll calls, especially during the night rate period, the following typical rates are cited for a 3-minute station-to-station call (you talk with "anyone") after 7 P. M. from

BOSTON to:

NEWPORT, R.I.	$.25	BOOTHBAY HARBOR	$.45
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.	.30	ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.	.50
LACONIA, N.H.	.35	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	.75
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	.40	HALIFAX, N.S.	1.20

These rates are from downtown Boston. Rates to toll points from Suburban Exchanges may be slightly more or less.

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Please send me free copy of new banking by mail booklet.

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Gloriously good HASH

● Smoking hot and savory, crusted a golden brown—here's the delicious dish that more than any other has brought back into high fashion the simple, satisfying foods of the olden time. Prudence Corned Beef Hash is the only genuine New England home-quality hash. It comes in 4-portion and 2-portion tins.

If your grocer hasn't Prudence Corned Beef Hash, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf with *gravy*. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH

BEEF STEW...LAMB STEW...BEEF LOAF

New England Facing Isolation Politically in South and West Over AAA's Constitutionality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—The possibility of political retaliation by the South and West against New England is one of the many angles of the pending constitutional contest over the Agriculture Adjustment Administration.

Undoubtedly this AAA matter, raising the whole basic question of whether the courts will permit a national handling of America's farm problem, is among the most vital of all the many constitutional issues raised by the New Deal.

Time enough has elapsed now to leave no doubt that the Hoosac Mills decision by the Federal Appellate Court in Boston, 2-to-1, came as a shock to cotton farmers throughout the South, and wheat, corn, hog and other farmers of the West. That this particular issue came to a decision in New England was merely an accident: the processing taxes are under court contest in perhaps 150 cases, and though most of these have been brought in the East, scattering suits are pending in other jurisdictions. Furthermore, it is the Supreme Court which will make the final decision, which knows no East or West, North or South.

Yet other factors enter the matter which center farmers' attention on the East and New England and combine to create the possibility of one of the biggest geographical-political blocs in years of legislative history. The Hoosac Mills case happened to come in New England; and it is industrial New England which, as much as any section, has profited by high tariffs and sheltered manufacturers for a good many years.

Rightly or wrongly, too, the unfavorable reception which Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, apostle of the processing taxes, received in New England, has rankled among his devoted followers who are something of a cult in the South and West, and this was not wiped out by the honorary degree which Harvard graciously conferred upon him at commencement time. The burst of editorial elation from New England at the result of the Hoosac Case was perfectly natural, perhaps, but it did not assuage the feelings of West and South.

All these things combined should indicate a note of caution, it is felt here. The matter at stake is one of the most profound that has ever confronted the American people. Ignorance, prejudice and misunderstanding will only complicate its correct solution.

Farm Issue Nonpartisan

In the first place, the industrial East must realize that the farmers' problem is nonpartisan. The Republican grass roots conference specifically favored a national solution for the agricultural surplus. Mr. Hoover has been no less occupied with the matter than Mr. Roosevelt. Politics hardly enters the matter in the nominally states' rights South.

In the second place, the general favor in which a national solution, rather than a local solution is held, must be emphasized. For example, 90 per cent of the southern farmers approved the Bankhead Bill for control of cotton acreage. The West seemingly takes the same stand, though less emphatically.

Again, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding, crop curtailment is not designed to pay farmers "for doing nothing," but to take off the market surplus crops which Europe formerly bought, but which it will buy no longer. Admittedly the working out of this control has been imperfect, and occasionally absurd.

New England Tariffs

Now New England fits into this situation as one of the primary gainers from tariffs in the past. The Hoosac Mills itself, it is pointed out, is a beneficiary of high tariffs. For generations the public has, in effect, been taxed under a national tariff scheme in order to protect sheltered industries that cluster in the East.

As the farmer sees the matter, the processing taxes would give agriculture the same benefits that manufacturers so long have had. If it is right under the Constitution to tax the purchaser through a tariff to support the Hoosac Mills, why is it not right to tax him to aid distressed agriculture?

The farmer who has voted the Republican ticket in the past and supported such tariffs, sees no reason why his party should not give him assistance in turn, under the same logic. There is every prospect, indeed, that the bulk of the Republican Party will agree with this view.

The danger to New England is, consequently, that it will find itself isolated, politically, if opposition to processing taxes by the big industrialists there takes an extreme form.

These are reasons which lead a good many New England Congressmen to urge a more careful scrutiny of the case, even constituents who are bitterly opposed to the AAA, and processing taxes. They insist that the area is in a peculiarly exposed position for political retaliation, and, although they do not really think this is likely, they do not savor the prospect of having Republican allies in other regions desert them.

Yugoslavia Ends Dictatorship In Croatian Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, July 22—The Yugoslav Parliament in a special Sunday sitting passed a law by 190 votes to 2 virtually setting aside the dictatorship inaugurated by King Alexander six and one half years ago.

Years of hostility on the part of the population to dictatorial methods finally forced this action. Deputies who were elected on the dictatorship ticket have now met the clear demand of the people for a change. They voted practically unanimously against the dictatorship and empowered the new prime minister, Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, to decree measures lifting the censorship and restoring the right to hold meetings, to organize parties and to build up a new election system.

The new legislation is taken to indicate the Cabinet will move toward genuine self-government for the Croatians and reconciliation between Serbs and Croatians.

But no time is to be lost, since during the past two days serious disorders occurred in Zagreb, the principal Croatian city, in connection with the birthday of the prominent Croation leader, Dr. Vlatko Matchek. Supporters and admirers numbering 25,000 came from all parts of the country to greet him, carried the Croatian flag down the streets beneath lines of other Croatian flags and attacked houses that refused to fly the Croatian emblem. Police interfered and clashes followed.

Prime Minister Stoyadinovitch from Belgrade asked for a political truce and promised introduction of reforms as soon as possible. Until then, he said, existing laws forbidding Croatian flags must be observed. The extraordinary session of the Skupshtina was hurriedly called with action that seems to sound the knell of dictatorial rule.

The general elections held in Yugoslavia the middle of June gave the Yeftitch Government 63 per cent of the votes cast, but it was evident at that time that the test was scarcely a fair one as the Opposition had almost no chance at the polls, under the old election laws.

Dispatches to the Monitor told how some 300,000 Albanians, Hungarians, Germans, Roumanians and Bulgarians did not dare openly to oppose the dictatorial regime. In addition probably 500,000 state, county and municipal employees, as well as many others dependent on the state, had to stand with the Government. There were dismissals from the public service of many who showed opposition to the Yeftitch rule.

But the Opposition's 36 per cent vote in the "managed elections" gave solemn warning to the Government. A few days later the Cabinet resigned in the face of the increasing crisis in Croatia. Dr. Stoyadinovitch was chosen to head the new Government, following prolonged consultations between the Regents and Dr. Matchek, the Croatian leader. It was announced by the press then that the dictatorship was doomed.

With the assassination of King Alexander at Marseilles and the vesting of the regency power in the hands of a triumvirate headed by Prince Paul, it was generally expected that a more liberal rule would follow, mainly because it was known that Prince Paul was frankly opposed to the dictatorship and anxious to effect co-operation of the Croatians with the other nationalities in the state.

New Head of Bar Association From Harmony Wed Miss Hope

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—It was Shakespeare who raised the more or less immortal question as to what's in a name.

William Lynn Ransom, newly elected president of the American Bar Association, is an expert on the whole problem of public utilities. There is much in the problem that is vexatious to the people of the United States, to the Administration and to the public utilities groups themselves.

Mr. Ransom was born in Harmony Township, New York State. His wife was Mary Hope of Sunny South, Ala. Harmony, and hope and the sunny quality ought to be assistants par excellence to Mr. Ransom in his new duties.

Upon accepting the presidency of the Bar Association, Mr. Ransom said modestly that he would not take his election as a personal compliment, but as a call to duty to serve the lawyers of the United States and a chance to lead the association "as an instrument of service to the people of the United States."

Graduated by Cornell

Having gone to the high school at Jamestown, N. Y., Mr. Ransom went to Cornell University where he was graduated by the college of law in 1905. During the four years of his law study he did newspaper work in Jamestown and in 1901 was secretary to the Mayor. There was a charter to be drafted for Jamestown in 1906 and he worked on that, and it was drafted and accepted in 1907.

Soon he was studying the peculiarities of public service matters and by 1912 he was member for the First District of the New York Public Service Commission. He had already established a law firm of Ransom & Cawcroft in Jamestown in 1905.

Mr. Ransom is a Republican. He stirred around and did a lot of work where it would do the most good in the Theodore Roosevelt campaign in 1912, and in 1916 he was a member of the Republican organization in the Eleventh Assembly District in Manhattan.

In 1914, on the ticket headed by John Purroy Mitchel, he was elected justice of the city court, and remained on the municipal bench for three years. He was only 30 years old when he was elected a judge, and that was considered young for a judge, but the answer was contained in a record for a conservative kind of brilliance and clarity of vision, in judicial matters.

In 1916, he and Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, wrote a book on "Depreciation Charges of Railroads and Public Utilities," and although he was a busy practicing lawyer, engaged on a multiplicity and variety of law work, it was clear that his chief taste lay in the field of the intricacies of public utilities.

Has Many Activities

Mr. Ransom plays golf, as membership in three clubs suggests. He lives in Pelham, outside of New York City, keeps up with affairs in the Town and Gown Club in Ithaca, the Union League and Bankers' Clubs in New York and National Geographic Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Society of the Genessee in the City of New York. Harmony Township keeps a hold on him, too, in the form of a trusteeship in the Chautauqua Institution.

It is the first time in 50 years of its history that the American Bar Association had a contest for the presidency.

As the chairman of the meeting made the formal and hitherto never questioned call for a unanimous vote, the name of James M. Beck, onetime representative and formerly Solicitor General of the United States, was suddenly introduced.

Neither Mr. Ransom nor Mr. Beck were in the convention session. The election proceeded like a thunder storm. It came over the hills with a rush, snapped and crackled right merrily for a few moments, then stopped.

William Lynn Ransom, of Harmony Township, was elected.

Iron Pressure On Congress Is Declared Evil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—The lobby committee investigation has opened up one of the biggest questions that Congress has encountered for years. It is the whole subject of the ethics of mass pressure put upon congressmen by mail and telegram.

That the problem has become acute right in this present seventy-fourth session of Congress, nobody can doubt. It has brought protests already from progressive and conservative congressmen. Letters from home to representatives and senators are welcome—they are as old as Congress itself. But it is the coming of the radio, of national commercial organizations, of smart tricks of super-lobbyists, that have precipitated the problem in an acute form.

What Started Deluge

So far as can be judged, it started with the radio appeals of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, the radio priest. The fight against the World Court brought batches of telegrams and mail to Congress in unprecedented amount. But although much of this correspondence had a common origin, it showed evidence of being genuine on the part of those who sent the messages; the messages that came were real messages expressing the belief of real people, although they were inspired in large part from a common source.

The fight for the bonus was the next big controversy. It brought enormous amounts of telegrams and mail from back home. By this time, it appears, the telegraph companies had sensed the possibility of making profits from such situations and had begun a campaign actively to solicit business. Congress was snowed under, as the result.

Latest Flood the Worst

But the real deluge of telegrams came in connection with the compulsory abolition of "unnecessary" holding companies clause, in the Utility Control Bill.

Precedents of all sorts were shattered in this campaign, not only in the vast amount of telegrams solicited and sent, but in the means employed in securing them and the outpouring of funds. At least one company, Associated Gas and Electric, went out into the two dozen states where its subsidiaries operate with an open purse, and financed telegrams to Congress from anyone who could be persuaded to affix his signature.

Although the company hasn't been able to pay dividends on its common stock for years, it found no difficulty in raising $700,000 for this campaign.

Stockholders to Pay

Officials admit that this expenditure must be paid by the stockholders, and probably will eventually be assessed against consumers of power and light.

Further evidence, yet to be heard, indicates that the big electric bond and share company, the North American Company and perhaps other holding companies participated in the same methods. Whether they resorted to the expedient of some officials of the Associated Gas, and got their signatures to bogus telegrams out of a city directory, is yet to be seen.

The effect of the Black Committee revelations is already pronounced on pending legislation.

Utility Bill Pends

Right now, for example, the utility company bill is pending in conference. The Senate approved the "Death sentence clause" by one vote; the House overwhelmingly voted it down. Would the House take the same action tomorrow, it is asked, after discovering how the tens of thousands of telegrams protesting the clause were obtained? A good many people think not.

A good many people think that the stupidity of executives of the big utility companies, has lost them their struggle, and that they have once more overplayed their hand, as they did a few years ago, when the Federal Trade Commission showed how they had gone into the schools and colleges to spread propaganda.

Congressmen Wroth

A dozen congressmen have already come forward in the course of the lobby hearing, demanding to learn the validity of letters and telegrams they received.

There is Representative Walter Chandler (D) of Tennessee, who accuses Electric Bond & Share; Representative Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma and other from Indiana, who say form telegrams were dispatched to them at the solicitation of Cities Service; Representative James M. Mead (D) of New York, who found that 12 of the 100 protests that he attempted to answer on the utility bill could not be delivered by the post office department.

A protest has burst from Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R), of Delaware, Republican Whip, the last man in the Senate who could be accused of radicalism, denouncing the use of forms in writing Congressmen at the solicitation of big corporations.

The question, too, is spreading beyond the scope of the power issue; indeed, so fast have developments come that there has been some difficulty in keeping abreast of them.

Henry T. Hunt, general counsel for the Public Works Administration, in behalf of Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, today charged that public utilities companies are making a concerted effort to tie up construction of municipal PWA power projects through suits that show by identical language their common origin.

An attack on the railroads for lobbying has been made and denied; the charge coming from the weekly Labor, published by railway unions, and the answer from railway heads. The Black committee will investigate.

Meanwhile the House Lobby Committee, in competition with its Senate rival, promises to take up the story next week when John J. O'Connor (D), of New York, its chairman, promises "sensational" testimony.

It will be hard to equal the Senate testimony. As conservative Senator Ernest W. Gibson (R) of Vermont remarked yesterday, the $700,000 spent on telegrams would have gone a long way to pay a year's dividends to Associated Gas & Electric shareholders.

Legal Aid Groups Report Decrease In 1934 Requests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—With the exception of 1933, the need for legal aid in the United Sttaes is greater than it has ever been, according to a committee report made here to the American Bar Association at its fifty-eighth annual meeting recently.

"The number of persons applying for assistance at legal aid offices in 1934 again exceeded 300,000," the committee revealed through Klimpton Ellis, Los Angeles attorney. "That total showed a decline from the preceding year for the first time since the onset of the depression," Mr. Ellis said.

Shows Recovery Trend

He went on to explain that the drop in new cases indicates some abatement in the severity of the depression. The older, larger, and more strongly established societies all reported declines, which is the best test of conditions, Mr. Ellis declared. This was said to be true in Atlanta, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Hartford, Louisville, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New York, and Providence.

Yet it would be utterly misleading to conclude that all demands of the poor for help in legal matters have been met and that the need is diminishing, Mr. Ellis cautioned. If the full need were to be met, the total would be larger than ever, he stated.

Reward for Legal Aid

The chief support of the legal aid societies should come from lawyers, Mr. Ellis said. He mentioned the following rewards as based upon such support:

1. The satisfaction of having met a professional responsibility.

2. In relief from a burden that would fall upon themselves if no convenient agency were available to which indigent clients could be referred.

3. Improved public relations, through greater public confidence.

Women Lawyers Back Equal Rights Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 22—The Equal Rights amendment and the Equal Rights treaty, sponsored by the National Woman's Party, have been indorsed by the National Association of Women Lawyers at the meeting here of the American Bar Association.

Miss Laura M. Berrion, vice-president of the women lawyers' association, in commenting on this action, said: "The National Association of Women Lawyers was the first national organization to take its place by the side of the National Woman's Party in the recent campaign, now successfully concluded, for equality in nationality. I rejoice that the woman lawyers have decided to take this present stand in the harder and more far-reaching campaign for an amendment to the national constitution, guaranteeing complete equality of rights between men and women."

Fish and Sinclair Attack New Deal

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 22 (AP)—Debating the Epic plan to end poverty by "production use," Upton Sinclair, father of Epic, and Representative Hamilton Fish Jr., New York Republican, united here Saturday in lambasting the New Deal. They agreed again, that the New Deal was a "failure."

Mr. Fish, often mentioned as a possible candidate for the Republican presidential nomination next year, insisted it was a failure because "Epic, the New Deal and Socialism are one and the same thing and the New Deal failed because Socialism always fails."

Mr. Sinclair, defeated in last year's gubernatorial election in California, insisted the New Deal "failed because its principal features are all contrary to economic law and all ruinous to the general welfare."

Giant Berg Trailed For Week by Patrol

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—An account of how a giant iceberg lurked in the direct path of transatlantic liners at the height of this summer's tourist season was given today by the Coast Guard.

Rear Admiral Harry G. Hamlet, Commandant of the Coast Guard, told of the berg in announcing the successful closing of the 1935 work of the international ice patrol. The patrol has kept a watch in the North Atlantic every spring and early summer since the Titanic struck a berg and went down.

"Our ice patrol vessels," the Admiral said, "followed the berg for more than a week. They watched its every movement and every hour sent out radio messages giving its position to all ships on the North Atlantic."

"The Ponchartrain and Mendota," said Admiral Hamlet, "sighted more than 500 icebergs this season."

Gambling Ban Closes Mexican Race Tracks

AGUA CALIENTE, Mex., July 22 (AP)—All gambling places, including the horse track which has offered some of the richest purses in racing, were closed here yesterday by presidential edict, and Tijuana and Agua Caliente observed their first quiet Sunday in years.

It was quieter even than the days following Dec. 5, 1933, when prohibition was repealed in the United States. Although Tijuana and American-built Agua Caliente, favorite week-ending place of movie stars, were the last in Mexico to be reached by President Cardenas's ban on gambling, officials of the Jockeys Club, the resort hotel and the casinos declared they were taken by surprise.

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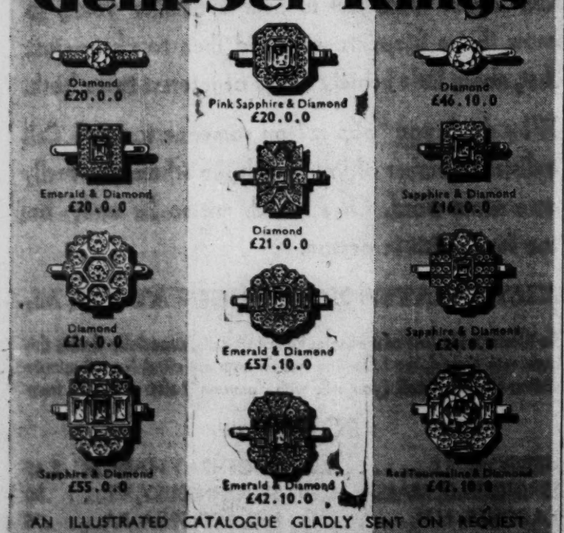

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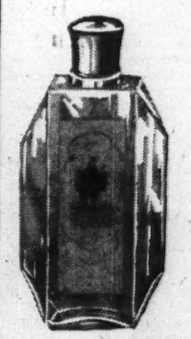

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Model Chinese County Aims to Uplift Masses

Sun-Baked Mud Villages in Southern Hopei Hum With Social, School and Trade Activities

Rural reconstruction to help lift China's forgotten millions out of poverty, illiteracy and misgovernment is the goal set by Dr. James Yen for his experimental county, Ting Hsien. A Monitor correspondent describes the work in three articles, of which this is the first.

By H. J. Timperley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—One of the most vital centers of creative activity in China today is a group of sun-baked, mud-walled villages in the southern part of Hopei Province. That is the impression left with this correspondent after a visit to Ting Hsien, where for the past few years Dr. James Yen and a band of devoted workers have been carrying on a remarkable experiment in mass education and citizenship training.

This great constructive effort had its origin back in the World War. When the allies needed laborers to work behind the lines they recruited about 200,000 hardy peasants and coolies from North China. Came a call for volunteers to do welfare work with these men and among those who responded was a Chinese student, fresh from Yale and Princeton.

"Jimmy" Yen, as he is known to a rapidly expanding group of foreign admirers, was this young student. Attached to a group of 5000 laborers in Boulogne, he came to know the Chinese coolie and his problems with the intimacy that grows from day-to-day contact.

Thousand Characters

Most of the men were completely illiterate. Desperately homesick, they could neither write letters back to their family, nor could they read a newspaper to find out what was going on in the war-mad world around them.

Dr. Yen got busy and worked out a rough system of basic Chinese which later became known as the "Thousand Character System." By this means thousands of coolies were taught to read and write after a few months of study. There and then he resolved that upon his return to China he would dedicate his life to the education of the millions of illiterate men and women, boys and girls who had had no normal opportunity for schooling.

He has nobly fulfilled his vow. Under his leadership a nationwide movement to wipe out illiteracy in China was launched in 1922, soon capturing the imagination of the leading educators, social workers and businessmen of the country. In the fall of 1923 a national conference, attended by 500 delegates from all over China, was called at Peiping and the "Chinese National Association of the Mass Education Movement" was formed.

Mass Education

Branch associations were organized in cities and districts over a wide area of China, and by 1929 a total of 5,000,000 students, ranging in age from 10 to 60, were receiving instruction. When the Nationalist Government was established at Nanking in 1928, the mass education movement was given official recognition and a mandate was issued directing that between 20 and 30 per cent of the educational budget of each province should be expended on this type of literacy work.

Then Dr. Yen started in to tackle a still more difficult problem. The movement had gained breadth; it must now achieve depth. Large numbers had been taught how to read. What was to be the content of the new learning conveyed to these mentally liberated millions? How could it be related to the everyday life of the Chinese farmer so that an intelligent citizenship might be built up?

The Ting Hsien experiment represents a scientific attempt to provide an answer to these fundamental questions. As defined by Dr. Yen, its object is "to evolve a system of education for citizenship that is adapted to the genius of the Chinese people, as well as the needs of a modern republic, and to develop a modern (not western) Chinese district to serve as a model for the new China."

Rural "Hsien"

Now in China the fundamental unit is neither the province nor the city, but the "hsien"—a rural district comparable in size to a fairly large American county. More than 85 per cent of China's 400,000,000 population lives in these "hsien," of which there are about 2000 in the whole country. Life in one "hsien" is very much the same as life in another; the basic problems are identical. Create a pattern of life in one single "hsien," then, Dr. Yen argued, and it may be extended through mass education to the remaining 1999.

As a representative Chinese rural unit, Ting Hsien, which may be freely translated into English as "Tranquil County," was chosen as the laboratory for a vast experiment in social reconstruction. At least 340,000,000 Chinese live in places very much like this district. It is located 130 miles down the Peiping-Hankow railroad. With an area of 480 square miles it has a population of 397,000 split up among 472 typical farming villages.

$10 Annual Income

The inhabitants are peasants who farm the surrounding lands and huddle together in villages for mutual protection against bandits and for the sake of social intercourse. The majority of the houses are floorless huts made of clay bricks, roofed with straw. Probably the average annual per capita income in Ting Hsien is about $10.

These are China's forgotten millions, whom Dr. Yen is seeking to lift to higher standards. When he speaks of them his eyes burn with the fire of the prophet.

"We have always talked in China about our huge population," he said, "but what are the facts? Most of these people are blind, deaf and dumb. They are blind because they cannot read; deaf because unawakened intellectually; dumb because inarticulate. In this day and generation people of that kind cannot survive, and will not be permitted to survive unless something is done to raise the general standard of living.

"It is not the lack of intelligence, but the mental ignorance of the masses that we have to try to overcome."

Raw Materials and Founder in China's Mass Education Drive

Hartungs, Peiping; Keystone

The Forgotten Millions Are Remembered by Dr. Yen

Lower Center—Dr. James Yen, Originator of the Mass Education Movement in China. Upper Row—Types. Lower Left—Inside a Typical Family Courtyard in North China. Lower Right—The Village Water Carrier at the Well

Mother Owl Traces Young 10 Miles Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH—In the Bavarian village of Bildhausen recently a peasant found an unfledged owlet lying on the ground. It had fallen from its nest and could no longer fly. The peasant carried the injured bird to his home in Königshofen, 10 miles away, and there looked after it until the broken wing was mended. In the meantime he became so fond of the little creature that he resolved to keep it until it was old enough to tend for itself, and therefore put it in a cage, where it seemed very happy.

A few nights later the peasant was awakened by the sound of fluttering wings and cries, and, hurrying to the cage, he found that a large owl had flown through the open window and was beating its wings against the bars of the cage.

The peasant guessed the situation, and, in spite of his love for the young owl, he opened the cage door and let it out. With happy cries the two owls flew out of the window and disappeared into the night, back to their home in Bildhausen, 10 miles away, from where the mother owl had traced her injured fledgling.

Antichurch Law Leads To Mexican Kidnapping

MEXICO, D. F., July 22 (AP)—Senorita Matilde Torres Sanchez was still missing today and her brother, Gov. Enrique Torres Sanchez of Durango, said she had been kidnapped in an effort to force him to modify the State's antichurch laws.

Governor Sanchez said the girl had not been seen since she left her home Thursday night and that he had received a note, signed by her asserting that she could not be released until the religious laws were changed. Agustin Arroyo, Federal Under Secretary of Interior, was expected to go to Durango today. Governor Sanchez said he would be asked to investigate the case.

Mexico City Host To 4000 Members Of Lions Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., July 22—Approximately 4000 members of Lions International were here today to begin their nineteenth convention, which is scheduled to last five days. While the convention is international in scope, the vast majority of the delegates are from the United States, where Lionism is the strongest. A large number of Canadians were in evidence, too, being escorted about by members of the three-year-old local Lions Club.

Lack of hotel accommodations in Mexico City proved no handicap as large numbers of the Lions are being housed in "Pullman Garden City" which played host to more than 3500 members of the Rotary Convention last month. Here all conveniences including stores, restaurants and barber shops have been installed. The amusement center and exposition building, where every conceivable article of Mexican manufacture was displayed for the benefit of the Rotarians, have been redecorated for the Lions and re-opened.

President to Appear

President Lazaro Cardenas is to open the actual international convention tomorrow with an address of welcome and then the session will be turned over to Chief Lion Vincent Hascall. Mr. Hascall arrived here last week.

As part of the entertainment planned, before the Pyramid of the Sun in near-by Teotihuacan on July 26, more than 2000 Indians will dance and play the roles of priests, warriors, craftsmen and chieftains. Besides the delegates, an attendance of another 100,000 people is expected and for the past two weeks carpenters and crews of workmen have been building bleachers to accommodate the crowd which will swarm into perhaps the most famous archaeological zone in North America, with its three pyramids and citadel.

Genuine Costumes

The Quetzalcoatl temple will be the stage on which will be reacted the gladiatorial sacrifice of the Aztecs and the mythological solar ceremony. All costumes will be of genuine Toltec design and the staging will be under the direction of Carlos Gonzales, recognized as a leading authority on Indian rites and dances.

As the event will be of historic interest, special visitors from other parts of Mexico and the United States are expected. Arrangements have been made by the civic activities bureau of the federal district with American film producers for the complete filming of the pageant.

Since prices mounted as much as 25 per cent on foodstuffs during the Rotarian convention, natives and members of the foreign colony here are laying in modest supplies to carry them over the five days of the convention. Recent independent tourists from the United States have commented on the higher rents that are being asked for hotel rooms and furnished apartments.

The Government and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce have taken steps to prevent general price raising. Warnings have been issued wife and daughter and has spent a busy few days completing arrangements for the convention.

'Cottonopolis' Youth Seeking New Trades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLDHAM, Eng.—With diminishing scope for employment in the Lancashire cotton industry there is the growing problem of finding suitable jobs for the rising generation.

When the cotton industry of Lancashire was enjoying the height of its prosperity boys and girls in the cotton towns entered the cotton mills as a matter of course. Now juvenile employment bureaus are playing a most important part in the life of the communities.

Oldham, a depressed cotton town, presents a typical example, for during the first quarter of the current year the juvenile employment bureau here placed 286 boys and 275 girls in jobs.

New Zealand Trade Pact With Sweden Opens Apple Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Conclusion of a "most-favoured-nation" trade agreement between New Zealand and Sweden, with a provision for halving the Swedish duty on New Zealand apples from 4s. to 2s. a case, and extending the annual period of their importation, is announced. In 1933 New Zealand took £243,000 worth of Swedish goods, and exported direct to Sweden £117,000 worth.

The new arrangement about apple exports draws attention to the number of countries to which New Zealand fruit goes. If New Zealand could number as many substantial markets for its butter as it can number for its fruit, the threatened imposition of restrictions upon its main dairy produce market would be much less serious, comments a New Zealand paper.

The Fruit Control Board evidently regards the whole world as its export province, and the results of its broad outlook and enterprise, the industry of the growers, and the cooperation of the Government, are highly encouraging. New Zealand apples cross the world to be sold in the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, France and Sweden. They sell also in Uruguay (the Dominion's oldest and still its second biggest market), Brazil, Argentina, Canada and Hawaii, as well as in Fiji, Tonga and Western Samoa.

A factor in the extension of this trade has been the insistence by the State on a high standard in all fruit exported. In some years past the State has also guaranteed growers a minimum price, but it is expected that in three years the industry will be self-supporting.

Portugal Plans New Setup For Military Regime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON — Portugal's military machine is to be reorganized.

A new scheme of National Defense has been placed before Parliament by Dr. Oliveira Salazar, the Prime Minister. Two organized bodies are to be set up. One will be the Supreme Council of National Defense, under the presidency of Dr. Salazar and in which all the members of the Cabinet will take part.

There will also be a High Military and Naval Council, which will cooperate with the former and directly apply its reforms and measures for technical or professional preparation to the army and navy they stand for.

Thus it is hoped to avoid the delays involved by the passage of such measures through the bureaucratic red tape of the ministries. Both bodies and other auxiliary ones will be under the supreme authority of the Prime Minister and thereby unity of direction and continuity in military reforms will be guaranteed.

The Ministers of Marine and of War, the representative of the army in the Corporations Chamber, and others, in patriotic speeches have already assured the Prime Minister of their support and aid to carry out the new order of things.

In the words of the Minister of War, they all expressed their "unwavering confidence in the man who has methodically and successfully handled for the last five years the financial, social, economic and political problems of this country."

Terre Haute Strike Eases

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 22 (AP)—All available police remained on active duty today as officials attempted to measure the response to a call for a general strike of workers in this western Indiana city. Tension eased somewhat with announcement by members of the Stationary Engineers' Local Union that utility services will be maintained.

Cabinet Rejects Lloyd George's New Deal Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 22—A steady policy of expansion and social reform is today outlined by the British Government in a comprehensive reply to Mr. David Lloyd George's New Deal proposals.

A statement of 16,000 words sums up the investigation of the cabinet sub-committee which has been studying the plan for the past two months.

"Disappointing"

"Broad generalizations" is the term applied to the proposals in general. The suggestions for foreign trade are called "disappointing," while those dealing with agricultural industries were called a "hazardous and uncertain adventure" which might do "grave injury." The plans for industrial reorganization are called vague and of doubtful aid to employment. The idea of a national development board is held "unacceptable." The proposed "prosperity loan" would be deflationary according to the cabinet report.

The Government agrees with Mr. Lloyd George that British policy must be active, using every practical means toward national recovery. The Government commends Mr. Lloyd George's aim of reorganizing and developing Britain's resources and improving its national conditions. It declares that much remains to be done in this direction and also that money is so plentiful that finance need prove no obstacle to any sound expansion scheme. On the other hand it denies that Mr. Lloyd George's proposals are better than what has been begun.

Action Already Taken

"In every field which he explores," the statement says, "the Government has already taken action which has produced results wider, more comprehensive and more beneficial than any which his program can effect."

The Government thus differs from Mr. Lloyd George more as regards methods than goal.

Although the Government rejects Mr. Lloyd George's plan, it is expected, in consequence of the stimulus which this plan has given, to speed up its own public works, also its measures for closer land settlement and for raising the school-leaving age. The Government does not accept Mr. Lloyd George's contention that an expansionist policy would rally prices. Nevertheless, it recalls that its own policy has this aim. Those, therefore, who believe that price-raising is the best hope for restoring trade prosperity look forward to further action.

The whole question which Mr. Lloyd George raises is expected to figure prominently in the coming general elections. Comment in Government circles today, therefore, is restrained. The Opposition, on the other hand, is making the most of the opportunity for attacking what the Liberals describe as the Government's "No-No Policy," while Labor says it is an attitude of inverted Micawberism—"waiting for something to turn down."

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Officials Rule College Meet Ended in Draw

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—Saturday's track meet between the combined teams of Harvard and Yale and Oxford and Cambridge, will go into the records as a draw.

It was first announced the Americans had won on a basis of 6½ second places to 5½ for the British, after the two teams had deadlocked with six firsts each.

The Americans accepted the new ruling after the British had protested a decision granting Richard Zellner of Yale second place in the 120-yard high hurdles after Milton Green of Harvard had been disqualified and first place awarded A. D. Pilbrow of Oxford. The American coaches expressed regret at having to come 3000 miles for a draw, but accepted the ruling.

After it was decided just before the final event Saturday to count second places if the firsts were tied, the British demanded a post mortem reconsideration of the high hurdles decision.

The four captains met with Lord Desborough Saturday night and it was decided the judges, whose attention was concentrated on the Green-Pilbrow finish, actually didn't know who ran third. As a quick decision was necessary, it was explained, Zellner was given second place when the judge disqualified Green for knocking over four hurdles.

This is the first draw in the 12 meets between the four colleges. Had the original decision stood, it would have been the Americans' eighth victory and their fourth straight.

Mrs. Arnold Beats Mrs. S. P. Fabyan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 22—Another triumph for the West against the East took place in the eleventh annual grass-court tennis championship for women of the Essex County Club when Ethel Burkhardt Arnold of San Francisco, defeated Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4, here Saturday.

The victory for Mrs. Arnold marked the climax of her first eastern invasion toward regaining national recognition. In 1930 she ranked sixth in nationwide rating. Presenting a sound all round game that followed her good play throughout the week, she proved too good for the Wightman Cup star who, this season has not reached her customary standard as yet.

Mrs. Fabyan played exceptionally well with Katharine Winthrop of Ipswich, to win the doubles honors from the top-seeded pair, Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and Carolin A. Babcock of Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—4. In the mixed-doubles Miss Andrus and F. M. Bundy defeated Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Guild of Longwood, 7—5, 6—1.

A Californian now has won the Essex County Club old English plateware three years in succession. Helen Wills Moody permanently retired the first plate back in 1931.

Cooper Takes St. Paul Open by Record Score

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 22 (AP)—Harry Cooper, 141-pound shotmaking wizard from Chicago, finished his greatest scoring spree yesterday to win the $5000 St. Paul open golf championship with a record 72-hole total of 271 shots.

The little thin man, holder of the low tournament scoring average the world over with a mark of less than 72 strokes a round, smashed the scoring mark for the St. Paul show by seven blows and finished four shots ahead of the man who formerly held the record at 278, Horton Smith of Chicago, whose total of 13 under par for 275 was good for only second place yesterday.

Cooper shot every round in the 60's, a feat he never before had accomplished. He fired a 68 to land in a second place tie at the end of the initial round, came back with a 67 Saturday to take the lead over a tightly bunched field that cracked par 44 times in three days over the pa- 72 Keller municipal course, and then stayed out in front yesterday with another pair of 67's.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	57	38	.600
Memphis	55	42	.567
New Orleans	52	44	.542
Nashville	52	44	.542
Chattanooga	46	47	.495
Little Rock	45	48	.484
Birmingham	38	60	.388
Knoxville	35	57	.380

Results July 20

Nashville 2, Knoxville 1.
Knoxville 4, Nashville 2.
Chattanooga 7, Atlanta 1.
Memphis 11, New Orleans 5.
Little Rock 7, Birmingham 6.

Results July 21

Memphis 13, Birmingham 4.
Birmingham 3, Memphis 0.
New Orleans 5, Little Rock 4.
Only games.

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Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

July 22, 1910

PITTSBURGH took second place in the National League standing by swamping Brooklyn, 14 to 1. Phillippi pitched for the winners and hit a home run. The New York Giants, blanked by the St. Louis club, 4 to 0, dropped into third place behind Pittsburgh.

Washington Canoe Club Wins National Title at Princeton

PRINCETON, N. J., July 22 (AP)—Ernie Riedel strengthened his hold on the world's senior one-man doubles paddling championship yesterday, when he regained the national title after a lapse of two years over the 800-meter course on Lake Carnegie.

Riedel, paddling for the Pendleton Club of New Work, made a walkaway of the blue-ribbon event of the sixth national regatta of the American Canoe Association, winning by seven lengths in the good time of 3m. 58 3-5s against a moderate cross wind and through flat water.

The senior one-man single title was carried off by Everett Rodman of Washington, in 4m. 30s. fat in registering a three-lengths victory over Joseph Hasenfus of Needham, Mass., and Bill Gaehler of the Pendleton Club, who finished in that order.

Knight and Rodman combined to annex the senior tandem singles crown, and then with Dick Ackad and John Long dropped the senior fours single crown in the biggest upset of the marine carnival after winning it three years in succession. The foursome from Washington bowed to the Pendleton crew of Bill Gaehler, Lester Krumpa, Riedel and Ed Dreher. The Washington quartet broke fast at the start and paddled quickly to a length lead. Pendleton plodded doggedly until 50 yards from the finish where the New Yorkers dug deep into Carnegie's waters, pulled level and surged across the line one length in front of Knight's crew in the time of 3m. 44 4-5s.

The Washington combination dropped another championship in the senior tandem doubles, which they won in 1933-34, as they finished in a dead heat for second place with Riedel and Dreher, crossing the finishing line together half a length behind the Pendleton pair of Bill Gaehler and All Gottlieb. The winners' time was 3m. 57 2-5s.

The Needham (Mass.) Canoe Club's entry, paddling the last 100 meters at 80 strokes a minute, made a parade of the senior fours doubles championship, winning by three lengths in the fastest time of the regatta—3m. 30 2-5s. The crew consisting of Ernie Volante, Ted Blackman and the Hasenfus brothers, Walter and Joseph, led from the start and showed the way to the Cacawa C. C. of Philadelphia and the Red Feathers Club of Hackensack, N. J.

Despite the valiant efforts of Reidel, Gaehler, Gottlieb and other stalwarts, the Pendleton Club dropped the club championship to the Washington C. C. by the margin of 49 points to 45. The remainder of the club standing was Red Feather, 17; Needham, 16; Yonkers, 10; Samoset C. C., West Roxbury, Mass., 8; Cacawa, Philadelphia 5; Breeds C. C., Dedham, Mass., 4; Sebago, Bear Mountain, N. Y., 4; Philadelphia C. C., 3.

First Session Upset In Open Chess Tourney

MILWAUKEE, July 22 (AP)—One upset marked the first session of play in the 10-day open tournament of the American Chess Federation congress here when B. B. Price of Chicago defeated A. C. Simonson, New York expert, in a section three match. Only nine pairs of the 30 players had completed their matches when play adjourned early today. Six meetings were carried over to later today.

Mark Surgies, Milwaukee city champion, lost in 30 minutes to Isaac Kashdan of New York, and A. E. Elo, Wisconsin titalist, was defeated in a close game by Arthur Dake, Portland, Ore. Among uncompleted matches was one bewen R. Drummond, Toronto, Ont., and Harold Morton, Boston.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	53	28	.654
St. Louis	52	30	.634
Chicago	51	34	.600
Pittsburgh	46	41	.529
Brooklyn	38	44	.463
Cincinnati	39	47	.453
Philadelphia	36	47	.434
Boston	21	65	.244

Results July 20

Pittsburgh 14, Boston 2.
Pittsburgh 6, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 9, Cincinnati 3.
Chicago 7, New York 2.
Only games.

Results July 21

St. Louis 13, Brooklyn 7.
St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 5.
Chicago 5, New York 4. (11 innings)
Chicago 11, New York 5.
Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 0.
Philadelphia 2, Cincinnati 0.
Pittsburgh 7, Boston 0.

Clean Sweep for Harvard Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CEDARHURST, L. I., July 20 — The Harvard and Yale Clubs of New York held their annual outdoor athletic day at the Rockaway Hunting Club yesterday and the Crimson athletes made it a clean sweep. The tennis players won their match 4 to 1, the golfers won their match by turning in the most low scores in five matches and the baseball team won 8 to 4. By winning the ball game, the Harvard Club captured the first leg on the Adee-Marvin Trophy. The Rockaway Hunting Club gave a trophy to the winning golf players.

Higgins Betters Swim Mark

HONOLULU, July 22 (AP)—John Higgins of the Onneville Boys Club, Providence, R. I., yesterday bettered Walter Spence's long-course American record of 1m. 18.4s. for the 100-meter breaststroke by nine tenths of a second. Higgins, a member of the American swimming team now en route to Japan, swam the course in 1m. 17.5s. Other members of the group Bob Kiphuth is taking to Japan participated in an exhibition meet, conducted by the Hawaiian association of the A. A. U.

Hole in One Twice

DAYTON, Ohio, July 22 (AP)—Joe Cox of Dayton hit a hole in one when he came to the twelfth at Community Country Club yesterday, then did it again on the same hole of the second round. Cox, an Ohio State University tackle in 1928, drove with a No. 4 iron each time on the 213-yard, downhill par 3 hole. He cupped the first shot with the pin in the hole. The second landed on the green in the midst of a foursome and rolled in.

Campbell Wins United States Sculling Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 22—Charles A. Campbell, of Toronto, the first Canadian sculler to win a United States championship since the days of Joe Wright, in 1927, sprang a great surprise by winning the Philadelphia Gold Challenge Cup, and having his name engraved on the Pilkington Memorial Trophy, as the annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was completed on Saturday, the first time it has been held at Princeton.

The young Canadian, barely of age, and with less than two years' sculling experience, displayed one of the strongest strokes ever seen in the event, and defeated the outstanding favorite, Winthrop Rutherford Jr., defending champion, and Albert G. Vogt, 1933 winner, outpacing and outrowing them both. Only at the start, when he missed an occasional stroke, and appeared strained, did the Canadian falter, but taking the lead at the quarter, he finished the race by a margin of seven lengths over Rutherford, who led Vogt by the same distance.

Another surprise victory came in the final event, the National eight-oared shells championship, when a crew from New York Athletic Club, rivaling its famous chippy crew of the last generation, captured the Woodlawn trophy, which has been one of the features of N. A. A. O. rowing since its start more than half a century ago, defeating the winner for the last four seasons, Penn Athletic Club. This race was rowed in a thunder shower, but this did not disturb the crews, as all three rowed through the rising waters with great power.

It was a close race most of the way, with the third crew, the West Side Club off Buffalo, setting the pace at the start. At the quarter it was passed by the Philadelphia eight, which assumed a commanding lead through the middle of the race. But the Winged Foot crew gradually increased its stroke, up to 40, from its initial 33, and drew up closer at the mile, as they swept down the flag-outlined stretch, side by side. The New Yorkers had the greater power and nosed out the champions by two fifths of a second.

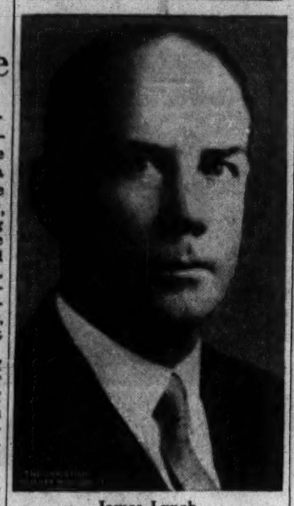
The Buffalo oarsmen, with four championships, and a total of 116½ points, were the team championship winners for the Julius H. Barnes Trophy, with Undine Barge Club, of Philadelphia, nosing out Penn Athletic Club for second place, 83 to 78.

Henry Penn Burke, for the ninth consecutive year, was re-elected president of the N. A. A. O., at the regatta meeting yesterday, and a proposal made that the Olympic tryouts be held here next spring, testifying to the approval of the course by the officials. But this will be set for final determination at the annual meeting in New York next January. College regattas were authorized, and regulations as to standing of winners in these events adopted.

John Cooper Breaks Record

PONDERS END, Eng., July 22 (AP)—John Cooper, British amateur champion, set a new world mark for the 3000 meters walk Saturday. He negotiated the distance in 12m. 38 1-5s., bettering the unofficial mark of 12m. 44 4-5s., made recently by Hank Cieman of Sudbury, Canada, as well as the official listed record of 12m. 53.8s., made by G. Rasmussen of Denmark in 1918.

Athletic Director



James Lynah

James Lynah Named Cornell Director

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., July 22—James Lynah, '05, of Savannah, Ga., prominent Cornell alumnus and retired official of the General Motors Corporation of Detroit, has been asked to serve as Cornell's first director of athletics, and according to an announcement made today by President Livingston Farrand has accepted the post, effective Sept. 1. Formal approval of the appointment is expected from the board of trustees of the university at its next meeting.

With the naming of Mr. Lynah, Cornell's new athletic policy board of five members, authorized by the trustees to administer the university's intercollegiate and intramural athletics and physical education, is completed. The other members are Prof. Herman Diederichs, '97, chairman; Robert E. Treman, '09, of Ithaca, trustee member; George R. Pfann, '24, of New York, representing the alumni; and Comptroller Charles D. Bostwick, '92, ex-officio.

Mr. Lynah comes to his new position with a record of successful achievement as an administrator. He was born at Charleston, S. C., in 1881. He attended Clemson College before entering Cornell in 1902 and graduated from Cornell in 1905 with the degree of M. E. Clemson College has conferred two degrees on him, B. S. in 1924, and E. E. in 1928.

Mr. Lynah has long been active in Cornell affairs, first in New York as a member of the Cornell Club of New York, and from 1922 to 1929 in Detroit. He was general chairman of the convention of the Cornell Alumni Corporation held in Detroit in 1925. He is a past president of the Cornell Club of Michigan.

In October, 1930, Mr. Lynah was appointed by the university board of trustees as chairman of a committee for the expansion and development of the College of Engineering. He was later appointed the alumni representative on the engineering council of the university.

While on the Cornell campus, Mr. Lynah was prominent in undergraduate activities, which culminated in his election as captain of the 1904 football team. He was a member of the Sigma Phi fraternity and of the honorary societies of Aleph Samach and Quill and Dagger, as well as several social clubs.

Sporting Around the Hub

State Junior Golfers Getting Ready

TOMORROW some 120 juniors tee off on the Cohasset Golf Club course, hoping to qualify for the title vacated by Pat Hegarty. Rated No. 1 youngster will be Johnny McNiff of North Shore, who was runner-up to Hegarty in the junior final at Woodland last year.

Many former junior champions since 1914 are among the leading state golfers today, including Fred Wright, 1915 and 1916, winner; Eddie Lowery, 1920 and 1921; Clark Hodder, 1922; Joe Batchelder, 1923; Joe Lynch, 1927; Charlie Eaton, 1928; Wilfred Crossley, 1930, and Edward H. Peterson in 1933.

Hegarty, winner last year, is no longer eligible. Champions to repeat in junior play are rare, because they are only eligible a short while. The repeaters were Fred Wright, Eddie Lowery and W. H. Donnelly Jr.

⁂

Hornsby in Boston—Rogers Hornsby brings his St. Louis Browns into Boston today for a four-game series with the local Red Sox at Fenway Park. Single games are scheduled for today, tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday, each starting at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. To date this season, the Browns and Sox have divided eight games.

⁂

Two Net Titles—Paul Guibord of Melrose, former Dartmouth College tennis star, won the North Shore singles tennis title at Tedesco yesterday and then teamed with Sylvia Hatch to take the mixed doubles honors, defeating Don Martin, former Boston University captain, in both contests. He beat Martin, 5—6, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1, in the singles and eliminated Martin and Dot Bullitt, 6—4, 6—0, in the doubles. Saturday, Martin and Guibord were beaten by Edward and Herbert Fuller of Salem in the men's doubles, 6—4, 8—6, 6—2. Mrs. John J. Schieffelin defeated Miss Hatch, 6—4, 6—3, in the women's singles, Saturday, and Mrs. D P. Caulkins and Mrs. Schieffelin defeated Miss Hatch and Kay Parrot, 6—4, 6—3, in the women's doubles.

⁂

N. E. Aquatic Titles—Four New England A. A. U. swimming championships were decided in the Smith Memorial pool, Salem, Mass., Saturday, when George Kilman of Boston won the junior 220-yard freestyle in 2m. 42s., Leonard Ollila, Maynard, won the senior 100-meter freestyle in 1m. 4s., Florence McVay, Olneyville, won the women's senior 440-yard freestyle in 6m. 27s., and Barbara May of Boston took the senior 220-yard breaststroke honor, 3m. 43 1-5s. Miss McVay also won the women's 100-meter freestyle open event.

⁂

Park Department Finals—Maynard Weisberg of Dorchester defeated Edward Murphy of Roxbury in the final of the Boston Park Department men's singles tennis championship at Franklin Field yesterday, 5—7, 1—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—0.

⁂

Girl Golfer Exhibits—Mildred Babe Didrikson and Gene Sarazen defeated Jess Guilford and Fred Wright in their exhibition match at Marshfield, yesterday, 1 up. Sarazen, Massachusetts open champion, did not need the assistance of Miss Didrikson, although she did earn a half for her side at the 15th and equaled her partner's card on many other holes. On several holes she was right out with the long-hitting men. Miss Didrikson and Sarazen play Thorny Lea, Friday and Oyster Harbor, Saturday. The Thorny Lea match will begin at 5:45 p. m. and the Oyster Harbor match at 2:30 in the afternoon.

⁂

Brief Jottings—Tony Sarausky, Arlington boy who once played football for Rindge Tech in Cambridge, and recent fullback at Fordham, has signed to play with the New York Giants pro football team . . . The horses won't hurt baseball's gate receipts with a few more Dick Merriwell home runs such as Wes Ferrell produced at Fenway yesterday . . . Dave Whiteside's 73 gave the New Bedfordite top honors in the annual three-day M. G. A. tournament of the Highland Country Club. Saturday . . . Pat Hegarty, 1934 state junior champion led the Filene Co-operative Association field at Stoney Brae with a 70, Saturday, and Dick Ruggles, 1932 titlist carded a 75 . . . Jaques Cup invitation golf tourney takes place at The Country Club, Friday and Saturday.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	56	38	.596
Toronto	55	43	.561
Baltimore	54	44	.551
Buffalo	51	43	.543
Syracuse	53	47	.530
Newark	45	52	.464
Rochester	39	56	.411
Albany	34	64	.347

Results July 20

Montreal 7, Toronto 6.
Rochester 8, Buffalo 5.
Baltimore 4, Albany 3.
Newark 11, Syracuse 0.

Results July 21

Toronto 8, Rochester 4.
Toronto 12, Rochester 6.
Baltimore 6, Albany 6.
Baltimore 3, Albany 0.
Syracuse 4, Newark 3.
Syracuse 6, Newark 5.
Buffalo 4, Montreal 2.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	56	38	.596
Indianapolis	53	39	.576
Columbus	50	41	.549
Kansas City	47	42	.528
Milwaukee	46	45	.505
St. Paul	42	45	.483
Toledo	39	49	.443
Louisville	26	62	.311

Results July 20

Toledo 7, St. Paul 6.
Minneapolis 16, Columbus 1.
Kansas City 10, Louisville 4.
Indianapolis 9, Milwaukee 7.

Results July 21

Columbus 5, Minneapolis 4.
Minneapolis 8, Columbus 7.
Kansas City 17, Louisville 5.
Kansas City 5, Louisville 4.
Indianapolis 5, Milwaukee 4.
Indianapolis 4, Milwaukee 3.
St. Paul 9, Toledo 7.
St. Paul 13, Toledo 13. (Tie.)

Wins Title Three Times

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 22 (AP)—Bobby Grant of Wethersfield became the first player Saturday to capture the Brooklawn invitation golf tournament three times when he triumphed over Dom Soccoli of New Britain, New England public links champion, 5 and 3.

Big League Batting Races Are Closer As Leaders Slump

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—While the two hitting leaders of the major leagues continued to slump during the past week, some of their leading rivals put on lively performances with the willow to make the batting races look a lot more interesting.

Joe Medwick offered Arky Vaughan the first real threat since he took the National League lead early in the season when he brought his average up seven points to .368, while Vaughan dropped seven to .384. Joe Vosmik reduced Bob Johnson's American League margin to a mere three points, .348 to .345, as he added five points to his mark while Johnson dropped four.

Jim Collins of the Cardinals, hitting 17 times in 32 attempts, jumped from tenth place in the National to tie Bill Terry for third as he picked up 22 points.

Two Philadelphians, Doc Cramer and Jimmie Foxx, came up from the bottom of the American League's "first ten" to take third and fourth places, gaining 15 and 10 points, respectively. The first 10 regulars in each major league:

National League

	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Vaughan, Pittsburgh	70	225	63	98	.384
Medwick, St. Louis	80	334	72	123	.368
Terry, New York	81	342	59	117	.342
J. Collins, St. Louis	80	310	61	106	.342
Hartnett, Chicago	70	249	38	83	.334
Ott, New York	81	323	61	107	.331
Martin, St Louis	72	315	68	103	.327
J. Moore, Phila'phia	81	308	51	98	.318
Galan, Chicago	82	347	60	110	.317

American League

	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Johnson, Phila'phia	77	313	67	109	.348
Vosmik, Cleveland	78	328	43	113	.345
Cramer, Philadelphia	77	343	57	117	.341
Foxx, Philadelphia	77	269	67	91	.338
Myer, Washington	81	332	61	112	.337
Gehringer, Detroit	85	351	75	117	.333
Stone, Washington	73	287	53	95	.331
Campbell, Cleveland	66	245	44	81	.331
Moses, Philadelphia	69	286	52	94	.329
Greenberg, Detroit	85	358	72	117	.327
Cochrane, Detroit	68	245	60	80	.327

Ferrier to Concede One Stroke to Par

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The Manly Golf Club has handicapped its brilliant 20-year-old amateur, "Jim" Ferrier, to concede par one stroke. Ferrier is now Australia's lowest handicap player; in fact, one of the lowest in the world.

In the last four months of consecutive practice and competition rounds, running into at least 80, Ferrier has exceeded par only twice. His average per round for the period is many strokes under par. In his last 26 rounds of competition play on various courses he has averaged 70.6 strokes a round.

In recent months Ferrier has changed his style, and now has much greater control over his strokes. He has adopted a more upright stance, and instead of "slogging" the ball, gets it away with far less exertion. He was influenced to make the change by the visit earlier this year of American professionals and J. McLean, the brilliant Scottish amateur. Gene Sarazen gave Ferrier many valuable hints, and McLean was also instrumental in altering his style. As a result, Ferrier has developed much greater consistency, whereas previously he was prone to erratic lapses in otherwise brilliant rounds.

Sea-Dogs of U. S. Navy Defeat Army at Tennis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—Seadogs showed their tennis supremacy over landlubbers for the eighth straight time on Saturday when the United States Navy again won the Leach Cup, symbol of the services' net championship, from the Army by the tight score of 4 matches to 3. The last doubles match decided the series. The summary:

Lieut. Richard M. Watts Jr., Navy, New York, defeated Maj. R. C. Vanvliet Jr. of Camden, N. J.

Capt. Stanley K. Robinson, Army, Washington, defeated Lieut. Charles H. Lyman, Navy, Washington, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1.

Lieut. Dolf Muehlheisen, Army, Rockwell Field, California, defeated Lieut. John K. McCue, Navy, Annapolis, 6—1, 6—4.

Ensign Jesse B. Gay, Navy, Annapolis, defeated Lieut. D. D. Hedecan, Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia, 6—3, 6—1.

Lieut. Robinson and Lieut. E. M. O'Connoell, Army, Fort Jay, N. Y., defeated Ensigns Gay and Manning Kemmell, Navy, Annapolis, 6—3, 6—4.

Lieut. McCue and Lieut. Commander Richard W. Dole Navy, Annapolis, defeated Lieut. Hedecan and Lieut. H. B. Thatcher, Fort Meade Army, 6—3, 6—2.

Lieut. Watts and Lieut. Bill Howard, Philadelphia Navy, defeated Lieut. Muehlheisen and Lieut. J. C. Helms, March Field, Calif., Army, 6—3, 8—6.

Australia Made Clean Sweep Against English

EASTBOURNE, Eng., July 22 (AP)—Australia made a clean sweep of its international tennis match with England, Saturday, when Jack Crawford defeated H. W. (Bunny) Austin, 6—2, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3, for Australia's third straight victory.

Previously Crawford won from Fred Perry, the English star, and the Australian doubles team of Don Turnbull and Adrian Quist disposed of G. P. Hughes and C. R. Tuckey of England.

A singles match between Perry and Vivian McGrath was stopped by rain with the score 1—all.

American Stars Triumph

NANCY, France, July 22 (AP)—Ten American track and field stars opened their European tour yesterday with an easy victory over a makeshift French team. The Americans won 10 of the 13 events and although Eulace Peacock, the sprinter, and Norman Bright, the middle-distance runner, finished third in their races because of handicaps, they easily made the best time. Jack Wolff of New York finished second behind the Frenchman Petit in the 800-meter run, the Frenchman being clocked in 1m. 56 2-5s. William Row of New Orleans thrilled the crowd as he won the pole vault event.

American Women Swimmers Ready For '36 Olympics

U. S. Women Swimming Champions for 1935

*100-Meter Freestyle—Olive McKean, Washington A. C., Seattle.
*440-Yard Freestyle—Lenore Kight, Carnegie Library Club, Homestead, Penna.
*880-Yard Freestyle—Miss Kight.
*One-Mile Freestyle—Miss Kight.
220-Yard Back-Stroke—Elizabeth Kompa, Women's Swimming Association, New York.
220-Yard Breaststroke—Katherine Rawls, Miami Beach Swimming Club, Miami Beach, Fla.
*300-Meter Individual Medley—Katherine Rawls.
3-Meter Springboard Dive—Mary Hoerger, Miami Beach Swimming Club.
*High Platform Dive—Mrs. Dorothy Poynton Hill, Los Angeles.
300-Meter Medley Relay—Women's Swimming Association of New York (Misses Judith Fowler, Erna Kompa, Dorothea Dickinson).
880-Yard Relay—Washington A. C. (Mary Lou Petty, Betty Lea, Doris Buckley, Olive McKean).

*Retained title.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—Prospects for Olympic honors at Berlin next year loomed much better as the result of the annual outdoor national women's swimming championships, which ended with several new world records, and American records yesterday, at the Oriental Pool of the Manhattan Beach Baths. In addition to the stars already prominent, several new swimmers and divers of great promise were uncovered, so that the loss of Helene E. Madison and others was more than compensated for.

While Lenore Kight, of the Carnegie Library Club of Homestead, Penna., did only what was expected of her in winning all three of the distance swims in new record times, several others among her opponents showed such promise, that they may also be counted on for points next year. Chief of these was Mary Lou Petty of Seattle, whose well-considered swimming was one of the causes which pushed Miss Kight to her new figures.

Miss Kight Leading Scorer

The expected battle for the lead in points between Miss Kight and Katherine Rawls, the diminutive swimmer and diver from Miami Beach, was finally settled in favor of the Homestead girl late yesterday afternoon, when she won the last event on the four-day program, the half-mile freestyle swim, in brilliant style, sweeping into the discard Miss Madison's world record of 11m. 41.2s., made in 1930, by completing the course in 11m. 34s. Here again it was the close pursuit of Miss Petty that counted, as she also did better than the old record, by taking second place in 11m. 39s. This gave Miss Kight 16 points, to 15 for Miss Rawls.

Among the newcomers, a pair of sisters of the Women's Swimming Association, of New York, specializing in the backstroke, Elizabeth and Erna Kompa, gave great encouragement to Olympic fans, as their performances, while hardly up to record strength, did much to strengthen that branch of the meet. Early in the meet they ran first and second for that championship, dethroning Alice Bridges, and yesterday Erna played a great part in bringing the 300-meter medley to her team, which captured the event in new American record time, 4m. 9.3s., defeating the former champion team of the Miami Beach Club, which made the record a year ago.

New Diving Star

The retirement this year of Katherine Rawls from diving competition afforded an opportunity to another young girl of great promise, little Mary Hoerger, also of Miami, who is only 11 years old, yet won the low springboard title on the opening day of the meet from the best of the East and West. Smoothly and naturally, without a trace of effort, she led all the way, and showed as well as her predecessor, who has monopolized the event for several years, though also still in her teens.

Her efforts, as well as those of Miss Rawls, enabled Miami Beach to nose out the team championship from the defending champions of the Carnegie Library Club, 35 to 33, with the performances of the Kompas helping the New York team to come third, with 29.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	50	31	.617
Detroit	52	34	.605
Chicago	45	35	.563
Boston	44	41	.518
Cleveland	41	40	.506
Philadelphia	36	44	.450
Washington	36	49	.424
St. Louis	26	56	.317

Results July 20

Detroit 6, Boston 5.
Chicago 1, Washington 0.
Washington 9, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 13, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 2.
Only games.

Results July 21

Boston 7, Detroit 6.
Chicago 4, Washington 2.
New York 2, St. Louis 0.
St. Louis 2, New York 1. (10 innings)
Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 4.

'Cinderella' Golf Stunt

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP) — Ray Billows, 21-year-old billing clerk in a printing plant, last night wended his way back to Poughkeepsie in his $7 automobile as the New York state amateur golf champion. Rattling around in his car was the Ganson Depew trophy and a set of clubs with which, during the past two days, he emblazoned his name in the golf world as the "Cinderella Kid." Four down with only eight holes to play, his sensational surge apparently ended, Billows, former Racine, Wis., caddy, gave a great exhibition of nerve and shot-making when he defeated Jack Creavy of Albany on the 37th hole of the Winged Foot Club late Saturday.

Cricket Match Drawn

GLASGOW, July 22 (Canadian Press)—Scotland held South Africa to a draw in the two-day cricket match that ended Saturday. The Scots batted first, and splendid bowling by R. J. Crisp, fast bowler, held them to 91 runs. The visitors declared at 199 for five wickets Saturday, and Scotland had scored 126 for 6 when stumps were drawn. E. A. B. Rowan was the batting star with 71 runs.

Canada's Internationally Known Jewellers
HENRY BIRKS & SONS LIMITED
HALIFAX SAINT JOHN QUEBEC MONTREAL OTTAWA
HAMILTON SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER
BIRKS-ELLIS-RYRIE, LIMITED, TORONTO
BIRKS-DINGWALL, LIMITED, WINNIPEG

New York Clubs Must Battle to Hold Leads

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Four major league clubs made ready today to open a history-making battle royal for the top positions in the American and National Leagues.

In the American League, the New York Yankees, who a short time ago led the standing by seven full games, had their lead reduced to one half game by the onrushing Tigers from Detroit. During the past week the Yankees won two games and lost three, while the Tigers captured three out of five. Today, in New York, the Yankees face the Bengals in a four-game series which may settle the 1935 pennant race then and there.

In the National League, the New York Giants have gradually lost ground to the fast-stepping St. Louis Cardinals, who at one time were so far behind the leaders that people were trying to figure what pitcher would start for Bill Terry in the coming October Classic. But things have changed. The Giants lost Fred Fitzsimmons and Clydell Castlemen, two of the Big Five pitching staff and without them, Terry's club does not look or act the same.

The Cardinals, who won 14 straight games before they were halted by Brooklyn Friday, turned in by far the best performance of the week as they won six out of seven contests to reduce the Giants' margin to 1½ games. The Giants played eight games and lost six of them. That supposedly tight New York defense allowed opponents 58 runs, while the Cardinals limited their rivals to 26 runs.

The Cards, playing at home, open a series with the Giants today, a series that according to the schedule includes six games. As the schedule changes from time to time at short notice, it is possible that only five games are booked in this series. However, regardless of the number of contests facing the two clubs, they should stage some great battles. Right now the Cardinals are favored to capture the lead, but the Giants may do an about face just as abruptly in this series as they did a few weeks ago, when they lost Fitzsimmons and Castleman.

Other winning records in the National League were compiled by the Chicago Cubs, Brooklyn Dodgers and Philadelphia. The Cubs won six out of eight, the Dodgers five out of seven and the Phillies five out of eight. Although they aren't being given much consideration, the Cubs are still very much in the pennant race. While the Giants have been slipping and the Cardinals have been reducing New York's lead, Charlie Grimm's outfit has come along in smooth fashion. This morning it was only 2½ games in back of the Cards and four contests from the Giants.

Braves Extend Streak

The Boston Braves lost eight games during the past seven days and now have dropped 15 in a row. The major league record for successive defeats is held by the Louisville American Association Club at 26 and was established in 1889. The modern mark is 20 straight, held jointly by the Boston Red Sox of 1906 and the Philadelphia Athletics of 1916.

Rogers Hornsby's St. Louis Browns won five games during the week and lost only two. They are hitting hard and generally playing good baseball. However, they didn't start soon enough. Eight and one half games separate them from seventh-place Washington.

Wes Ferrell, star pitcher and pinch hitter of the Red Sox, did a Frank Merriwell yesterday afternoon at Fenway Park. Going into the last of the ninth inning, the Sox were trailing the Tigers, 6 to 4. Manager Joe Cronin and Billy Werber started the inning with successive singles and were sacrificed along by Dahlgren. At this point, Ferrell was selected to pinch hit for Bob Grove, Boston pitcher, and Wes responded by driving one of Tom Bridges' pitches high over the left field fence for a three-run homer, giving the Sox the ball game by 7 to 6. It was Grove's twelfth victory of the season and his sixth in a row.

Big Hank Greenberg of Detroit is still leading the home run parade. He had 26 at the conclusion of yesterday's games. Mel Ott of the Giants has 22 and tops the National League.

Von Cramm Winner Of Second Singles

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 22 (AP)—Baron Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm scored a three-set victory over Wilmer L. Allison Jr. today and enabled Germany to draw level with the United States at one match all in the interzone Davis Cup tennis final. The scores were 8—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Von Cramm's victory atoned for the defeat his teammate, Heiner Henkel, suffered at the hands of J. Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif., Saturday in the first singles match, which gave the United States a jump on the Teutons. Budge won in four sets.

In losing the sixth out of seven matches he's played in Europe in Davis Cup competition, Allison fought gamely all the way. If he had won the first set, and he appeared to be on the way with a 4—2 lead, he might at least have carried the talented German star the limit. At every crucial stage, however, the acrobatic baron appeared always to be master of the situation and virtually always pulled the points out of the fire.

Allison put forth a terrific effort in an attempt to win the first set. He stormed the net at every opportunity and frequently cashed in with crisp volleys at unapproachable angles, but nullified these gains by costly double-faults and footfaults and inability to hold his baseline in driving duels with the German.

Allison, trailed to his dressing, declared he had no regrets. "I gave him all I had," he said. "He's just too good. I kept the pressure on, thinking he would crack. He finally cracked in the third set and knocked one out. I got a few bad breaks on decisions, but they didn't hurt me, as I won the game each time."

Rain again threatened today

All the World's Rivers

I HAVE completed a circuit of rivers. My birthplace was on the banks of the River Irwell in Lancashire; my father's on the banks of the Dnieper in the Ukraine. When I was a small boy, I went tramping for long hours along the Irwell to a place where there was a wood of bluebells and a small beach to bathe from. I vowed that some day I would bathe from a beach on the Dnieper, where the floating rafts go sliding down the tide and the willows look in upon themselves in the backwaters.

Since that day I have bathed in many rivers. When I found myself for the first time on the bank of one of the great rivers, however late it was, I would go down to its banks. There I would achieve the fulfillment I sought, even though I did no more than plunge in to my knees without removing my shoes.

In what superb rivers have I thus ruined how many pairs of shoes! Tiber and Mississippi, Danube and Jordan, Thames and Euphrates, Alpheus and Guadalquivir. But how magnificent the flood of waters might be, or the palaces that lined them, or the great meadows that were here divided, or the mountains cloven—I felt that all these rivers were a stage on a pilgrimage. I had yet to complete my circuit of rivers. Or that it was all one river, and its name when it started flowing was Irwell, and I should come round again home after all my rivery journeys and its name would then be Dnieper.

* * *

SO IT HAPPENED at length. Not many weeks ago I set forth from the Moskva River for the city of Kiev, which stands upon the Dnieper. I went on the slow train, for all the seats on the fast train had been booked for days. But that was fortunate; for the slow train arrived half a day ahead of the fast train, and not more than a half-day after its own time!

At Kiev, I lifted myself out of the coal-dust in which I was buried and was led to the pleasantest of the Intourist hotels in Russia. (I say this although they have an orchestra which plays under a concave vault that sends Strauss and Puccini roaring among the salt-cellars, till the forks and knives go clattering out of your fingers. I say this because the people in charge are not too efficient but infinitely amiable. I say it chiefly because the chef was the Tsar's chef in the olden time, on those occasions when the Tsar paid a state visit to Kiev.)

After a supper of *bortch* and ambrosial omelettes, I found my bedroom, and that a bathroom adjoined it. But did I bathe that night in my porcelain bath? I did not, nor should have done had that bath been carven out of porphyry or chrysoprase, and the taps had been cunningly molded by Cellini himself out of fine gold, with an encrustation of gems. I had a more spacious bath to bathe in.

* * *

IT WAS LATE. In the east the dawn was already seeping through the faint milky moonlight. Down I went to the Dnieper bank, I could not wait till I had removed shoes and socks and rolled up my trousers. In to the knees I plunged. A sleepy ferryman looked on vaguely.

"Take me across this great river to the beach opposite, where the good people of Kiev bathe,"

I called to him. "Where my father once bathed, a long time ago, and his father before him," I continued. "I have completed my circuit; this ooze of water that squelches out of my shoes—this is the Rhone that comes out of the glaciers, and the Spree that laps the gawky plank bridges of the Spreewald. It is the Hudson where the icefloes clink under Riverside Drive. It is Seine and Vardar, it is Evenlode in Worcestershire; it is Irwell," I cried, "and Dnieper—"

He caught that word; "Dnieper?" he repeated. "*Shto?* What? *Nye ponimayu!* I don't understand!"

So I felt in my pocket; and then he understood, and ferried me across the river, as I bent down and let the water gurgle through my fingers, making the noises of all the world's rivers.

* * *

SOME DAYS LATER I made a journey down the Dnieper to the small town of Cherkassy, the home of my forbears. It was with a queer sense of familiarity and exultation that I crossed the gangway. I had never seen this type of river steamer before, for on the Irwell such craft do not fare. And I cannot remember that the elders had ever actually described it. Yet here it was. The *parachod!* Yes, that was the word! It came up into my consciousness out of the depths of the memories of my infancy. The steamer hooted! Suddenly I remembered how they called my small sister the "*parachod*," because she hooted when she cried. Now I realized exactly what they meant.

There were cabins on each side of the lower deck. In the dark well between the peasants lay on their heaped-up bedding, with samovars and baskets of food beside them. On the top deck were wooden benches against the railing, but the folk lay about on the hatches chiefly, in the warmth of the rising sun.

Exactly so had I foreseen it. Here hung the green bluffs of the hills upon which Kiev is built. There shone the gilded cupolas of the Lavra monastery with the indigo cypresses standing about them like Cossacks on guard. We were in the open country now, excepting where some farmstead came down to the waterside, with its garden of tall sunflowers set before its door. Here was a great raft of logs floating down with a watch-turret fore and aft, and the watchers cooking their morning meal in a pan slung over a wood fire. All, all exactly as it had been—

No, no, not all!

* * *

WHAT WAS THAT flag that a small breeze blew out from the flagstaff on the watch-turret? This flag did not stream blood-red against the morning when my father came this way on the *parachod*, forty years ago.

Who were these youths and girls whose eyes were so keen with excitement, whose luggage consisted of thick volumes of Karl Marx and thick wedges of black bread? What songs were these they sang?

They were *udarniki*, shock workers. They came from a textile factory in Leningrad. In the terms of the Five-Year Plan so much work this last year had been expected from them. They had set themselves to do at least one quarter more than had been asked. They had actually turned out half again above their quota.

So they had been rewarded. They were given a holiday in the Ukraine, and were faring forth to the great dam at Dnieprostroi, as a caravan might set forth to Mecca. They remembered the ghettos that have been swept away from these small towns on the Dnieper. They remembered the plaintive songs they sang then, but dimly. They sang instead the strident songs of the Revolution.

They talked to me of the world revolution, but in Yiddish, which they had spoken fluently in their childhood, but now spoke awkwardly, as if it were foreign to them. If they had uttered one of those sentiments in half a whisper forty years ago they would have been sent on a long journey to the arctic steppes to eat their young hearts out.

No, it was not quite the same, here on the Dnieper, since my father came this way, long ago.

L. G.

Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LA PETITE FILLE DES LANDES: *A Portrait Bust by Charles Despiau*

MODERN sculpture is notable for variety. It cannot be characterized as one great artistic development, for, curiously, it acknowledges every possible style. Sculptors today are individualists, pursuing the styles of their personal choice. They are disinclined to organize in group fashion and gain strength and conviction through their collective efforts. Sculptors of the past were willingly ornamentors of buildings; they adhered to strict rules, accepted dictation. On seeing their works, we can attribute them to a certain age. They are easily identified with current fashions. The sculptors of our own time, however, cause bewilderment, for some seem kin to the spirit of ancient Assyrian art, some to the Roman, some to the Oceanic or Congolese. Yet the very independence is fascinating, for it makes demands upon our intelligence, requires concentration and discernment.

Charles Despiau is one of the great modern French sculptors. He and Aristide Maillol, for the calmness of their performance and utter want of showy workmanship, have proved a wholesome influence among sculptors. They have managed to weather the freak storms of modernism, to escape the shallow and meretricious. While their colleagues experiment excitedly, they remain poised, adhering to the governing principles of good sculpture. Charles Despiau's gift was noticed by Auguste Rodin, who took the young sculptor as assistant. But Charles Despiau had not the artistic motivation of Rodin, who was a poet, a dramatist, a symbolist in sculpture. Rodin's sculptures are full of emotional implication; they are charged with feeling which is revealed in distortion, tension, bulging muscles, eccentric posture. If Rodin chose the unrestrained moment of feeling, Despiau selects the moment of restraint. His portraits are generally face forward, the features symmetrical, the expression tranquil. Indeed, Despiau seems to make a deliberate effort to increase the repose by conventionalizing the features. The eyelids, for example, are flattened, the eyeballs bulge somewhat, primitive fashion. He does not strive for the literal rendering of the eyebrow; even the hair is treated with stylized lineament. The judicious sculptor can imply a great deal by omission. By sparing us distracting details, Despiau has given us a large, generalized, visualization. He has endowed the Boston museum head with thought, with youth and with grace.

Spiritual Security

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE ceaseless heart-cry of mankind is for security, peace, safety. Security is the rightful heritage of man, but as long as mortals continue to believe that materiality and human ingenuity can create or perpetuate harmonious conditions they will continue to find their expectations unfulfilled. To those unacquainted with the divinely scientific facts about the real, spiritual creation, there will seem to be no valid reason for the recurrent disappointments; but as soon as the Science of Being is understood, the seemingly vast error of materialistic disappointments is logically explained and the remedy for every ill is revealed.

A dictionary definition for "security" is, "Freedom from fear, care, anxiety, from distrust and suspicion, from danger, disease, poverty." Even in its most alluring phases materiality has never given to mankind the vision or hope of complete liberty, harmony, bliss. But the Scriptures promise such blessings to those who truly understand and obey the laws of God. "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee" (Isaiah 26:3), was Isaiah's promise to those who trusted wholly in God.

Through the inspired revelation of Mary Baker Eddy this generation has been given a demonstrable understanding of how to keep one's thought "stayed" on God. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has consistently agreed with the fact stated in the first chapter of Genesis, that man is made in the image and likeness of God, Spirit, and that spiritual man, the son of God, through conscious reflection possesses all good. Christian Science proves to those who faithfully apply its truths that the material concept of man as mortal, sick, in danger, poor, fearful, is not true, but is a mortal mistake, a reversal of the Science of Being, or the law of Life, God. In the science of mathematics if the statement were made that five and five is seven or twelve, that statement would not be true or demonstrable. That five and five is ten is universally invariable and demonstrable. That the real man is spiritual, healthy, safe, harmonious, is likewise practical and demonstrable, as thousands have proved through restored health, security, and freedom. Every problem, individual or national, when worked out on the basis of the truth as taught in the Scriptures and Christian Science, brings the right answer, and ever-increasing security, harmony, happiness, and prosperity.

Fear seems at times to stand like a dense cloud between mankind and the sunlight of Truth, Life, Love. It is a mental poison affecting in belief both body and environment. Error in the premise, unless corrected, leads to disaster in the conclusion. Perfect obedience to the law of mathematics brings the correct answer. The same is applicable to the Science of Being. God's laws operate in behalf of mankind for their security and protection, these laws being one with divine Principle. But mortals believe that through matter, greed, selfishness they can wrest from life that which will fully satisfy their unsatisfied material longings. Worry, care, lack, disease, war, are the evil fruits of fearful, selfish, self-centered thinking; but these evils are not in accordance with the true record of creation as given in the first chapter of Genesis, since "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says (p. 19), "If living in disobedience to Him, we ought to feel no security, although God is good." And again she says (p. 519), "Mortals can never know the infinite, until they throw off the old man and reach the spiritual image and likeness." Spiritualized thinking is truthful thinking, and is the door through which mankind will find security, health, and prosperity. Unselfed love for all mankind, the persistent effort hourly to see perfect spiritual man as the only man, assuredly brings us freedom from the binding network of materiality, care, fear, illness, lack. The harvest is ready, the time is ripe. God, divine Life, Truth, Love, is ever with us to give spiritual security and happiness to all.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

גיסטיגע פערזיכערונג

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען מייענס מאניטאר")

דאס הארץ פון דער מענשהייט ווייזט כסדר נאך זיכערהייט, פרידען, און שוין. די זיכערהייט איז די רעכטמעסיגע ירושה פון דעם מענשן, אבער אזוי לאנג ווי די שטערכליכע וועלען האלטן אין איין גלייכען אז די מאטעריע און די מענשליכע בעזוואלן מעג קענען הארמאניש אוסשטענדיג בשאפען, ווערט פערלענגערט, וועלען זיי שטענדיג אויסגעפיהרט ווערן אז זיידער עריוארטונגען וועלען אונטערפלאנצן בלויז. די וועלכע זיינען אובזערקאמט מיט די בעשליכע ווייסענשאפטליכע פאקטען וועלכע דער וואהרהייט, גייסטיגער שפיגעלונג, קלענן ענווים נים בעגריפען די בעזונדע אנזאכע וואהרם די ווידערהאלענדע עכטוישונגען קומען פאר; אבער גלייך ווי מען ווערט גוט בעפאלם מיט דער ווייסנשאפט פון קריסטענטיק, בעפיגט מען אוים, אזוי א נאטן לאנגישן אופן, די אוראזאכע פון דעם גרויסען אויסדרוקסגעדאנק אירטהום פון מאטעריעליזים עכטוישונגען, און דאן ווערט דאס מיטעל צו יעדער מין קראנקהייט עכשפלעקט.

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Knowing the Author Through the Book

WE READ for pleasure, but then we do not read for only one sort of pleasure, and we get different enjoyments from different kinds of writing. We do not, for instance, read a novel of Hardy's for the same reason that we devour detective fiction. Yet perhaps even those such different forms have something in common to make us read them both—they both take us away from the immediacies of our lives. As we read them we are, as it were, shut up in a box with this other world. . . .

But there is one thing which we do every time we read, whether we are aware of it or not: we come into contact with the personality of the writer. We enlarge our acquaintance, and by so doing we enter farther into life, and however little we may mean to, we enlarge our own personality, at least if the writer whose book we are reading himself possesses a personality of any value at all. Any book of which we say to ourselves when we have done with it: "That is a good book," we find to be so by virtue of the personality which we have been in contact with: we say so, possibly, because we find that our own self has been affected, even though only for a while. . . .

Of course "there are some," as Don Quixote said, "who write and fling books broadcast upon the world as if they were fritters"; but the books of those persons are hardly worth considering, because not much of a man's self can go into the concoction of a fritter. Only those books into which much of the writer's self has entered make that peculiar appeal to us which we feel when we say, "This is a good book." How good we think it to be depends upon the personality of the man who wrote it, and upon how much of it went into the making of the book.

This is not to say that a writer is concerned with his personality; the greater artist he is, the less he will think about it, the more he will be intent on the thing he is doing. Only lesser writers scribble to display their personalities.—BONAMY DOBRÉE, in "Modern Prose Style." (London: Oxford University Press.)

Bushybandies and Barbublings

IN THE Fenland of Cambridgeshire there are a great number of picturesque country words still in use, especially among those members of the older generation who have not allowed education and the radio to alter the mode of speech handed down to them by their forefathers. The pretty, old English word for cowslips, "paigles," is commonly heard in this district, but others more unusual are "hodnidods" for snails, "bushybandies" for ladybirds, and "barbublings" for newly-hatched nestlings. It would be difficult to give the derivation of these terms, but "bare birdlings" for the last-mentioned might at least be a fair description of what is meant!

"Arrawigs" for earwigs is only a distortion of the proper name, and "michimador," to give a free rendering of the pronunciation, is literally "midsummer dor," the brown flying-beetle of the harvest field, which is sometimes alternatively known as the "may-bee."

To nibble is to "chimble" in the Fen country; to fidget is to "siffle," and to cry is to "blare." "Frawn" means frozen, and "stunt" means steep. A "thumb-bit" is a small piece of bread, "crocks" are the household china, and a "copper" is a washhouse boiler.

Several of the bird names are quaint, too—they are nicknames for the most part, describing some characteristic of the bird, such as "Frank" for heron, because its cry sounds like that word. This bird is also known as a "harntser," possibly a corruption of heron-shaw. "Shepster" or "sheepster," is the name bestowed on the starling, due to its habit of riding on the backs of sheep, and a chaffinch is called a "pink" because some of its feathers are of that color.

A "mog-rat" is a water rat, a "cadie" is the smallest pig in the litter, and "varmints" are "rats and mice and such small deer," collectively.

A soft-shelled egg is known as a "lush" egg, and bullaces, or wild plums, are called "crixies"; the local ponds are "pets," meaning pits; the washes by the riversides are "dolvers" and mud is "slub." A halo around the moon is a "burr" to the Fen-folk; a tramp or beggar is a "roadster," and the harvest home celebration—now, alas! becoming obsolete—is known as the "horkey." They use the word "while" in the sense of "about"; such as "while nine," for instance, meaning "about nine o'clock," and they talk of "riling" water, when making it muddy is indicated.

These are only a few of the Cambridgeshire dialect-words, but if one visited the more out-of-the-way Fen districts no doubt one would hear further uncommon examples in everyday use.

E. F.

Sociability Among Animals

COMPANIONSHIP is a necessity to almost every healthy individual, whether beaver or banker. . . . This need of the animal nature is recognized at the Zoo and the creatures that deliberately choose solitude are very few indeed. Where it is not possible to find any given creature a companion of its own species, a substitute is found, and often these "combines" are as bizarre as they are satisfactory. . . .

Where an ape or monkey is provided with a cage-mate of another order, it is entertaining to see how the primate invariably assumes command. Some years ago the Zoological Society had a small monkey who was "chummed in" with an Australian wombat. The monkey would ride it jockey-fashion and although the two ate from the same dish, the monkey always had first choice. More recently a young orang-utan was housed in the same enclosure with a tree kangaroo. The two would walk together upside down on the wire roof of the cage, and if the kangaroo wandered far from his friend, he was hauled back by that convenient handle,—his tail,—submitting to the indignity with the blandest indifference. Chimpanzees soon become attached to small monkeys and one, in a provincial zoo, patronized and even commanded a fox terrier in a most human manner. The guinea-pig is a particularly good cage-mate for small monkeys, acquiescing in any horseplay dictated with philosophic calm—provided he has all the food he wants.

The monkeys' urge for sociability is understandable enough, but some other partnerships get one guessing. A few years ago the Zoo owned a quartet composed of a young African elephant, a rhinoceros and two Nubian goats. These four were inseparable, backing each other up in every infringement of discipline which a member of the party might propose. The elephant soon grew so big that he had to be found a mate of his own proportions, but the goats, to the present day, mountaineer upon the huge bulk of the rhino, which is now too intractable to be safely handled by its keepers. Young animals of almost any species will live in harmony together, whilst they are about the same size. Fairly recently a lion cub in a foreign menagerie conceived a great friendship for some rabbits, sitting beside the rodents to have his neck tickled with the greatest satisfaction for hours together.—E. G. BOULENGER, in "Animal Ways." (London: Ward, Lock.)

Sounds I Love

GIVE me the sound of singing streams
That wind through woods with Spring made bright,
Give me the frail yet passionate themes
Of bird-songs quivering with delight.

Give me the thunder of the sea,
Whose breakers, fashioned by the gale,
Run shoreward, and break splendidly
In foams that leave quicksilvery trail.

Give me the chattering sound of rain
That tells a fragrant tale of flowers,
Its rhythms will be not in vain
To me, whose music comes in showers.

Yet, best of all, I love a voice,
The muse's voice, that whispers words
Whose beauty makes my heart rejoice
And sing more riotously than birds.

HERBERT BLUEN

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Preserves

WHEN woods stand silent and alone,
And clouds hang lower in the air,
And the starved stream has left the stone,
And every vine is bare—

Then you, who were too fond to waste
One berry of the fragrant June,
Unseal your crimson jars and taste
The sweet of summer gone;

And I, who watched the year increase,—
I find the vanished days retold
In all the sunlight and the peace
A poem will hold.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Listed Stock Quotations

Steel and Motor Shares Lead Market in Continued Upswing

Commodity and Money Markets

Bullish Sentiment Prevails in Stock Exchange Trading

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Steels, motors and a variety of specialties, a number at 1935 highs, provided the main bullish performance in today's stock market.

Reports of expanding operations in the heavy industries, as well as in other lines, helped stimulate buying. The close was firm. Transfers approximated 1,250,000 shares.

U. S. Steel equaled its high for the year and new 1935 tops were recorded by Otis Steel, National Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Libby-Owens and Case, all with gains of 1 to more than 2 points. Similar advances were registered by Bethlehem, American Can, du Pont and Sears Roebuck. The utilities and oils eased and the rails were just about steady. The late tone was firm. Transfers approximated 1,200,000 shares.

Wheat Rises Higher

Wheat rallied on further crop damage fears. Cotton did a little better. Bonds were slightly on the up side. Weakness of the guilder unsettled gold exchanges. The fall of the Netherlands currency was attributed to a possible Cabinet crisis due to the Government's drastic economy program.

Shares up fractionally to a point or more included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Rolling Mill, Continental Can, American Can, General Motors, Chrysler, Case, Allis-Chalmers, du Pont, Westinghouse, Johns Manville, American Smelting, Commercial Solvents, Liquid Carbonic, Union Pacific and Santa Fe.

The majority of the utilities were inclined to ease and Standard Oil of California and Evans Products dropped a point each.

Markets apparently were not particularly impressed by the new congressional drive to attach the Frazier-Lemke farm refinancing bill and the Patman bonus proposal—both involving some $5,000,000,000 of Administration's "must" measures. Administration's "must" measures.

The general opinion among financial observers was that if these inflationary bills were finally tacked on, the probability would be that the "must" legislation would fizzle out and go over to the next session. As a result, there was no extensive buying of so-called inflationary stocks.

Interest in Taxation

Boardrooms expressed much interest in the statement of the National Industrial Conference Board asserting that the new deal wealth-tax program was "primarily to tax or penalize size or bigness" and that it was impossible to reach the conclusion it is "essentially a fiscal measure."

An important recovery indicator was seen in the report of the Federal Reserve Board of the recent sharp rise of checks drawn against individual bank accounts.

Another bright spot on the financial horizon was the six-months' statement of the Westinghouse Electric Company, disclosing a rise of 38 per cent in sales over the 1934 period and a net profit of $2.35 a share against a loss of $31,725 in the first half of last year.

Market Value of 50 Stocks Off 0.23 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—At the close of business for the week ended July 20 the market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange was $13,607,101,250, a decrease of $31,217,250, or 0.23 per cent, as compared with the market value of $13,638,318,500 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $12,165,025,000, indicating an increase during the year of $1,442,076,250, or 11.8 per cent.

Seven New Banking Offices Are Opened in Last Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 22—For the last week, seven new banking offices were opened in six states, according to the week's Banking Market issued by Rand McNally Bankers Monthly.

The institutions, all state banks, are located in the states of Arkansas, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, and North Dakota.

The bulletin also reports two mergers and consolidations, two changes in title and seven discontinued banking offices.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Regular Rate	Period	Payable	Stock of record
Buckeye Pipe L	75c	Q	Sep 14	Aug 23
Nellinger Cons. Gold Mines, Ltd	5c	..	Aug 12	July 26
Loose Wiles Biscuit pf	$1.75	Q	Oct 1	Sep 18
Wehl (Raphael) & Co 8% pf	$4	S	Sep 2	Aug 1

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Affiliated Products
Amer. Chicle
American Home Products
American Bank Note
Armstrong Cork
Bristol Myers
Brooklyn Edison
Burroughs Adding Machine
Coca-Cola
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.
Crown-Zellerbach
Diamond Match
Freeport Texas
Grand Union
Harbison-Walker Refractories
Ingersoll-Rand
Kroger Grocery & Baking
Manhattan Shirt
Monsanto Chemical
National Lead
Phoenix Hosiery
Westvaco Chlorine Products

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 22	Last July 20
37½	32	1¶	Abraham & Str	40	37¼	37¼	37¼	36½
114	110	7	Abraham & S pf	10	113¼	113¼	113¼	..
62½	51	2¶	Acme Steel	800	61¾	61½	61¾	..
7¼	4¼	..	Adams Express	2400	7¼	6⅞	7	7
33½	28	2	Adams Millis	400	31½	30¾	31½	31¾
11⅞	8	.15b	Addressograph	200	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	..
12⅜	4½	..	Advance Rumely	800	12⅜	12	12⅜	12¾
8¾	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
149¾	104⅝	3¶	Air Reduction	400	149¾	148½	149	..
20½	15⅝	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	8500	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
1⅝	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	400	1	1	1	1
7	2¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	100	5¼	3¾	4½	..
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	800	27½	27	27½	27
160	125	6	Allied Chem	800	158¾	158½	158½	..
6¼	3½	..	Allied Stores	800	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
27	2	..	Allis Chalmers	8900	27¼	25¾	27⅛	25⅜
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	400	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	18¼
3⅜	2½	2¶	Amal Leather	500	3¼	3	3¼	2⅞
70¾	48½	2	Amerada	1500	63	62½	63	61½
57¾	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	200	46½	46½	46½	46½
28¾	13½	..	Am Bank Note	1300	28¾	28	26⅝	28
127½	57⅞	3b	Am Crys Sug pf	20	120	118	118	..
78	75½	..	Am Crys-Sug vi pf	60	78	75½	78	..
36½	21	1	Am Brake S&F	500	35½	35½	35⅝	35½
128	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	40	128	127	128	127
61	41	4¶	Am Can	1200	145	142	145	141½
21¼	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	20¼
13½	8	..	Am Chain	400	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
96	66	3¶	Am Chicle	300	93	93	93	92
33¼	22½	..	Am Cone Alcohol	800	25¾	25⅜	25¾	..
150	150	6	Am Express	10	150	150	150	..
5½	2	..	Am & For Pow	800	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3½
29⅛	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	500	27¼	25¾	27¼	25¼
22¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	20¼	20	20¼	..
9⅜	3⅛	..	Am & For Pw 3pf	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
6½	3¼	..	Am Hide & L	200	4½	4½	4½	..
34½	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	400	34	33⅞	34	34
4⅞	2⅜	..	Am Ice	100	2⅞	2⅜	2⅝	..
37¾	25	6	Am Ice pf	400	24	23	23	..
8¾	4½	..	Am International	800	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
29¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	500	16⅝	16	16⅝	15⅜
56⅛	32	..	Am Loco pf	400	55	54½	55	53½
9¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	400	8¼	8¼	8½	..
9½	4½	..	Am Mch & M vtc	400	9⅜	8¾	9⅛	8¾
21⅜	13¼	..	Am Metal	400	19⅜	19	19⅜	..
109¾	72	..	Am Metal 6%	100	109	109	109	..
24¼	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	500	24¼	24	24¼	24½
4½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	2200	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
23¾	8⅞	..	Am P&L 8% pf	900	21	21	21⅜	22
27⅞	10½	..	Am P&L 6% pf	1500	25¼	24½	24½	24¾
16½	10½	..	Am Radiator	14600	16¾	16	16¾	15⅞
24	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	4200	22⅞	22½	22⅞	22
92½	66	5	Am Safety Razor	400	92½	91	92½	..
24¾	18½	1	Am Sum Tob	100	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	..
36¾	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	23⅜	23	23⅜	22⅝
47⅛	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1900	42¾	42¼	42¾	42
76	63	3¶	Am Snuff	100	74⅜	74¼	74¾	74¾
98½	72½	5	Am Tobacco	400	96	95¾	96	94½
93½	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	800	97½	97	97½	97
18¾	12	2	Am Steel Fdries	1400	18¾	18¼	18¾	18½
103	88	2	Am Steel F pf	100	103	102	103	102
43	33½	2¶	Am Stores	400	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	37⅝
70½	55⅜	2	Am Sugar Ref	800	55⅜	54⅛	54½	..
131½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	131⅞	131⅞	131⅞	..
130⅜	98⅝	9	Am Tel & Tel	1400	127¾	126½	127¾	126⅜
14⅞	7⅝	1	Am Wat W & E	600	10¾	10½	10⅝	10⅝
74¼	48	6	Am Wat Ipf	100	70¾	70¾	70¾	70
9¾	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	400	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	7¾
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	200	44	43⅝	44	..
18⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	2700	16	15½	16	15½
25	16⅝	..	Anaconda Wire	100	21	21	21	..
17⅝	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	100	14	14	14	..
109	100	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	106½	106½	106½	..
3½	1½	..	A P W Paper	100	1½	1½	1½	..
49	36	1¶	Archer Daniels Midland	900	49	48⅝	49	48½
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	1900	4¼	4	4	4⅛
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	900	61	60⅜	60⅜	61
6⅜	4	..	Arnold Constable	400	6¼	5¾	6¼	5¾
26⅝	16½	.50	Armstrong Cork	1400	26½	25½	25½	26
13⅞	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1400	12¼	12	12	11¾
76	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	72¼	72¼	72¼	70
55⅝	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	1400	54	52	54	51¾
91	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	100	89½	89½	89½	..
37¼	17½	..	Atl Coast Line	1200	22⅜	21⅝	22⅜	21¾
38	25	..	Atl Refining	2900	23¾	22¼	23½	22¼
112½	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	110¾	110¾	110¾	111
7¾	4	..	Atlas Tack	100	7	7	7	6¾
29¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	600	22¾	22	22	..
19	5½	..	Austin Nichols	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
3¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	600	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
			—B—					
6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	600	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	1600	12	11	12	11½
17⅞	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	13¾	13½	13⅞	..
45	36½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	44½	44½	44½	..
115	106¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	114	114	114	..
5⅜	3¼	..	Barker Bros	400	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	..
49½	33	..	Barker Bros pf	1000	49½	49	49	49½
50⅜	37½	.50¶	Bayuk Cig	400	46	46	46	46
10⅝	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	500	8¾	8½	8¾	8¼
115	107¾	7	Bayuk Cig pf	100	112¾	110⅜	110⅜	..
19	14⅛	.50b	Beatrice Cream	500	15¾	15	15¾	14¾
108⅛	100½	5	Beatrice Cr pf	100	104	104	104	..
13½	11⅛	.50b	Belding Hem	400	12½	12	12½	11¾
17¾	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	3500	17⅛	17	17¾	17
19⅜	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	18¼	18⅛	18¼	18
46¾	34	2	Best & Co	100	46¾	45¾	46¾	..
14⅛	11⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	3800	34¾	33	34¾	32½
84¾	55¾	..	Beth Steel pf	800	85	83	85	82
26¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	400	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	19½
13⅞	9⅛	..	Blaw Knox	1800	13	12½	13	12½
71½	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	40	71½	69	69	69½
10	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	1500	9½	9¼	9½	9¼
59⅞	34⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	600	46¼	45⅝	46¼	45½
100	90	4¶	Bon Ami A	20	100	99½	100	100
26	21	1.60	Borden	800	26⅜	25⅛	26⅜	25
44½	28¼	1½	Borg Warner	90	44¼	43¾	44	44
37⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	1900	37⅜	37¼	37¼	37
12	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	800	12¼	11⅝	12¼	11⅝
42	23½	3	Briggs & Strat	400	40¾	39	40¾	..
36¼	30⅜	2¶	Bristol Myers	400	33½	33⅜	33½	33¾
44⅛	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	800	42⅝	41⅜	42¼	41¼
93⅞	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	98½	98½	98½	..
31¾	14	2	Brooklyn Q pf	100	20	20	20	..
63	53	3	Brown Shoe	200	61	61	61	..
125¼	122¼	7	Brown Shoe pf	10	122	122	122	..
6⅞	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balks	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
8¼	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
15	8⅛	..	Bucyrus Er cv pf	400	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	..
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	1200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
34⅞	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	400	32¾	32½	32½	32¼
5¼	2½	..	Budd Wheel	5900	5	4⅞	5	5
18¼	4	..	Bullard	400	18	17½	17⅝	17½
4⅞	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	400	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	..
17¾	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	800	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	..
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf (h)	400	14½	13½	14½	13¼
23¼	11⅝	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	12	11½	12	11½
20⅝	11⅝	..	Byers	900	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	16¼
66	32	..	Byers pf	400	57	56	57	54¼
			—C—					
42½	33	1½	Calif Packing	400	35½	35	35½	35¼
4⅛	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
22⅜	7½	.20b	Campbell Wy&C	1500	21	19⅝	21	19½
16⅝	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	1300	10⅝	10¼	10½	10½
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	2300	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅝
42	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	20	42	42	42	..
64¼	45¾	..	Case Thresh	11000	64¼	61½	64	61
104½	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	150	104½	103½	103	..
53	36½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	2300	53¼	51¾	53¼	51½
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	1500	27½	27½	27½	27⅜
4¾	1¼	..	Celotex vtc (h)	500	3½	3½	3½	..
33¾	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	100	28	28	28	..
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	800	25	24½	24½	25
55⅛	34	..	Central RR of NJ	500	42	40½	42	..
109½	96¼	7	Century Rib pf	70	102	102	102	..
63¾	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	1700	58⅜	58	58	57½
6⅝	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	800	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
36	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	130	36	35¾	36	35½
44⅞	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	200	43	43	43	43
46⅝	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	500	44⅞	44¾	44⅝	44⅝
21⅝	8⅜	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	300	9¼	8¾	9¼	..
26¼	15⅜	1¶	Chi Mail Order	700	26	25¼	26	25¼
3	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western	400	2	1⅞	2	1¾
10⅜	3⅝	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
8⅝	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8
44¼	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	41	40¾	41	40¾
2⅝	¾	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	400	¾	¾	¾	..
4	1½	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	200	5	5	5	..
56¾	31	1¶	Chrysler	37500	56⅞	54¾	56⅞	54½
32⅜	27⅜	1¶	Cleve Cr Br Co	1000	33⅛	31¾	32⅞	31¾
24⅞	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	20¾	20⅜	20¾	20¼
1000	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	97	76	97	..
17⅞	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	100	16½	16½	16½	16½
18¼	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1600	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16¾
24⅝	9	..	Collins & Aikman	6500	23⅞	23¼	23¾	23½
101½	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	170	99¼	98	98	99½
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	2000	2¼	1¾	2⅛	..
22½	5	..	Colo P&I pf (h)	49000	14¾	12¾	14½	13
19⅝	10¾	..	Colo & Southern	10	16¾	16¼	16¾	..
8¼	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	1700	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝
75¾	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	500	67⅛	67	67⅛	67
81	34½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	1200	71⅞	70	70½	71⅞
93	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	700	92½	91½	92½	91½
68¼	56¼	2¶	Comm Inv Tr	1000	68	66¼	68¾	68
115½	111	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	400	112	111¾	111¾	..
23⅞	17⅝	.60¶	Comm Solvents 1pf	6300	23¼	21½	22	21¼
1¾	¾	..	Comwith & So	2000	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
53¼	29¼	.3	Conwith&S 6pf	1700	50	48⅜	49¼	48¾
37⅜	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	500	37	36¼	36⅝	36¼
49	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	30	46¾	45	45	..
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	200	4	4	4	3¾
22½	14¼	1.25g	Consol Film I pf	500	16	15½	16	..
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
27¼	15⅞	..	Consol Gas	7500	25	24⅞	24¾	25¼
99¾	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	98¾	98	98	98½
2¼	1½	..	Consol Laundries	200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	..
10½	6½	..	Consol Oil	2300	8	7¾	8	7⅞
5	2½	..	Consol Rya Cu pf	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1⅜	½	..	Consol Textile	500	⅝	½	½	..
82	71	6½	Con Cig ppf ww	10	76¼	76¼	76¼	..
13⅜	8¾	..	Container A	300	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9¾
7¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	400	7½	7⅜	7½	..
66	46½	4	Cont Baking pf	200	66	65½	65½	65
89⅞	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	5000	91⅛	90	91⅜	89⅞
37⅞	28⅞	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	700	38	37¼	38	37½
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	500	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
23	15½	.37½b	Cont Oil	2000	20¾	19⅜	20¾	19½
54¾	41¾	3¶	Corn Exchange	30	53½	53¾	53½	53½
78⅜	62	3	Corn Products	1400	73	71⅞	72¼	71⅝
6⅞	4⅛	..	Coty	500	4⅜	4¼	4¼	..
39⅞	35⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	300	38	38	38	38
16¾	12½	.25b	Crosley Radio	300	14¼	13¾	14¼	..
36	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	300	34¾	34⅜	34⅜	34⅝
25¼	14	..	Crucible Steel	1300	23¾	22⅞	23¾	22½
72	47½	..	Crucible Steel pf	1000	73⅞	72	73⅞	..
1⅝	1	..	Cuba Co	100	1	1	1	..
8½	5¾	..	Cuban Am Sug	1500	5½	5⅛	5¾	5⅝
80½	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	64	64	64	..
47½	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	43⅜	43	43⅜	..
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	200	19	19	19	..
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	400	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	..
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	1800	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1000	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝
25⅜	16	..	Cutler Hammer	700	25⅞	25½	25⅞	25½
			—D—					
31	22¾	..	Deere & Co	13500	30¼	29½	30¼	29
26½	19	.40g	Deere & Co pf	400	26⅛	25¾	26½	25½
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	1500	32⅜	31½	32⅜	31¼
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	1000	15¼	14¼	15¼	14½
94½	65	4	Detroit Edison	300	92	91	91	93
50⅜	35⅜	1¶	Devoe & Ray A	200	38½	38½	38½	..
36⅛	26½	1¶	Diamond Match	100	35	35	35	..
43¼	34¼	2¶	Dome Mines	800	37¾	37¾	37¾	37½
12⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	200	7¾	7⅝	7¾	8
28⅛	17½	..	Douglas A	500	28	27¼	27⅞	26¾
107¼	85⅜	2.60	du Pont de Nem	200	108	106½	108	106
131	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	100	130¼	129¼	129¼	..
			—E—					
8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	6½	6	6½	..
152	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	700	147¾	147	147	147¾
23⅞	18¾	1	Eaton Mfg	1700	22¾	22⅜	22¾	22½
29	19¾	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1900	25¾	25⅛	25⅛	25¼
113	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	110¼	110	110	..
7	3⅝	..	Elec Boat	2300	6¾	6½	6¾	6⅝
3⅝	2⅛	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1500	6¾	6⅝	6½	..
17⅝	2⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	500	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
17⅝	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	16½
20⅜	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	900	19	18⅛	18⅜	19
68¼	52¾	3	Endicott-Johnson	100	64	64	64	..
3¾	1⅞	..	Engineers Pub S	100	2½	2¾	2½	..
37	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	31	30	31	..
37½	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	100	31½	31½	31½	..
14	7½	..	Erie RR	200	8½	8¼	8½	8½
17¼	7	..	Erie RR 1pf	600	11	10¾	10¾	..
13⅜	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	4900	14	13⅜	13⅞	13¼
23¼	15	1b	Evans Products	2900	17	15⅝	16⅝	17½
5	2	..	Exchange Buffet	230	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
			—F—					
25⅜	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	800	22½	22¼	22½	22
14½	5⅜	..	Fed Lt Trac	300	13¾	13¾	13¼	..
4½	2	..	Fed Screw W	100	3	3	3	..
1¾	⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
20⅝	16⅛	.60¶	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	..
37½	28½	1.20¶	Fidelity Phe F In	700	37½	36⅞	37½	..
144	106¼	6½	Filene's pf	10	113	112	113	..
18⅜	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	700	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	..
93	84½	4	Firestn T&R pf A	100	94¾	94¾	94¾	94½
57½	45¾	2½	First Nat Stores	100	53¼	53¼	53¼	54
6⅜	2¼	..	Follansbee B (h)	1600	4	3	4	2⅞
43⅝	20¼	1	Food Mach	100	43	43	43	43
15½	9⅛	..	Foster-Wheeler	2800	16½	15⅞	16⅜

Business and Industry

Steel Industry Has One of Sharpest Recoveries on Record

Commerce and Finance

Bankers Say Italy Cannot Float Any Loan in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—It would be impossible for the Italian Government to do any important financing in New York at the present time, according to local bankers.

In the first place the Johnson Act makes illegal the flotation of a bond issue of any government in arrears on war debt payments to the United States. This includes all the allied governments except Finland, which floated a small loan here last spring.

Bars to Foreign Financing

Even if this obstruction did not exist, the market for foreign bonds here has been virtually stagnant for several years. Except for a Canadian flotation in 1932 and the Finnish issue brought out last spring, there have been no foreign bond distributions in New York since 1931. In the usual course of events when depression closes down a market in this way, it takes an outstandingly successful issue, brought out at the opportune moment, to revive the market for the lower-grade, higher-yield offerings.

Even the market for domestic bonds is just getting into condition to make large borrowings possible to corporations which are not refunding but looking for new money.

If the legal and the economic obstructions to foreign financing were out of the way, it is nevertheless felt here that Italian financing would be practically impossible. Kingdom of Italy 7 per cent bonds due in 1950 are selling here at about 70, to yield to maturity over 11 per cent. It would be impossible to float any new issues in the face of such a discount.

There is still the possibility that private short-term commercial credits might be opened for private Italian account, but this is considered unlikely. Italy's balance of trade with the United States is unfavorable to Italy, and with the present exchange control which the Italian Government has established, it would be a considerable speculation for an American syndicate to open a short-term credit here of any size.

Budget Far Out of Balance

The Italian budget, according to local information, is seriously out of balance. So complicated and confusing is the bookkeeping used that it is considered safer to judge of the budget results by taking the annual figures on the internal debt. These are reported here as follows, in billions of lire:

	Consol.	Redeemable	Floating	Total
June 30, 1929	71	13	2.5	87
June 30, 1930	71	13	3.7	88
June 30, 1931	71	15	5.5	91
June 30, 1932	71	17	6.6	96
June 30, 1933	71	17	8.9	97
June 30, 1934	10	82	10.6	103
Jan. 1, 1935	10	84	11	105

These figures do not include the debts of the autonomous bodies in charge of railroads, posts and telegraphs, highways, creation of forests, and so on.

It is not felt here that Italy will be able to raise money in European markets much more easily than here. The Paris market would be the most logical place to go, but that market is having its own difficulties with the uncertain prospect for the franc unless the French nation accepts the governmental economies proposed this week.

The conclusion drawn here is that Italy will have to finance her own adventure in Africa out of internal loans.

Wholesale Prices Increase Slightly In July 13 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22 — Wholesale commodity prices continued to move slightly upward during the week ended July 13. The rise amounted to 0.1 per cent above the level of the preceding week, according to the Burau of Labor Statistics.

The advance of the past two weeks placed the composite index for the week ended July 13 at 79.2 per cent of the 1926 average. The general average is now 1.7 per cent above the low for the year, and is more than 6 per cent above the level of the corresponding week of 1934. Compared with two years ago the present level of wholesale prices shows a gain of approximately 15 per cent.

The changes in the commodity groups during the past week were slight, the largest variation being an increase of 0.5 per cent for fuel and lighting materials. Foods, textile products, and building materials, however, were also moderately higher. Farm products and miscellaneous commodities on the other hand, registered a fractional decrease. The hides and leather products, metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, and housefurnishing goods groups were unchanged.

The large group of industrial products which embraces all commodities other than farm products and processed and foods advanced 0.3 per cent during the week. This advance places the group within 1-10 of a point of the high for the year reached in the week ended January 12.

Commodity Groups	July 13 1935	July 6 1935	July 14 1934	July 15 1933
All Commodities	79.2	79.1	74.5	69.0
Farm products	77.7	78.0	64.5	61.1
Foods	82.0	81.9	70.8	65.9
Hides and leather products	89.8	89.8	87.6	85.4
Textile products	69.9	69.7	71.4	66.5
Fuel and lighting materials	75.3	74.9	73.8	66.7
Metals and metal products	85.7	85.7	86.4	80.6
Building materials	85.0	84.8	86.9	78.8
Chemicals and drugs	79.5	79.5	75.5	72.9
Housefurnishing goods	81.8	81.8	83.1	74.0
Miscellaneous commodities	67.8	68.0	69.9	63.5
All commodities other than farm products and foods	73.8	73.8	73.3	73.3

New Insurance Head

Charles E. Hodges Jr.
Newly Elected President of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company of Boston

Charles Hodges Jr. Elected President Of American Mutual

American Mutual Liability Insurance Company of Boston has elected Charles E. Hodges Jr. president of the company. Mr. Hodges Jr. was formerly a vice-president and succeeds his father, Charles E. Hodges, as president.

The elder Hodges, associated with the company since its inception in 1887 and its president since 1917, was elected chairman of the board.

The new president, Mr. Hodges Jr., entered the employ of American Mutual in 1920, and became vice-president that year. During the last 15 years the assets of American Mutual, which is the pioneer mutual casualty company in the country, have increased 70 per cent to more than $19,000,000 and the surplus has doubled to nearly $4,000,000.

Mr. Hodges Jr. is a member of the class of 1919 at Harvard. He is president of the National Association of Mutual Casualty Companies and first vice-president of the National Association of Automotive Mutual Insurance Companies. He is a director of the National Rockland Bank.

Wallace Sees U. S. Capable of Filling Own Paper Needs

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Secretary Wallace has expressed the opinion that the United States could fill its own needs for pulpwood and paper, but questioned the advisability of "self-sufficiency" in this industry.

In a report to the Senate, Mr. Wallace said expansion of the pulp industry would cut off imports, and possible benefits might be "offset by losses of foreign markets" for other commodities. The report was made in response to a resolution fostered by Senator Hale (R) of Maine in the last Congress.

Mr. Wallace's report, prepared by the forestry service, said expansion of the pulp and paper industry to a point of national self-sufficiency would have to take place in the South, the Pacific Northwest and "to a lesser extent in Alaska," rather than in the northeastern states and lake region where it has been concentrated.

A move now is on foot to secure federal loans for development of paper pulp from pine in the southern states.

The report is being used by Mr. Hale and representatives of the lumber industry to formulate demands for a quota on Canadian lumber and pulp imports under the proposed trade agreement with the Dominion. They plan to ask the State Department to place a rigid restriction on imports from Canada as a boon to the pulp industry in the United States.

Tin Price in London Is Highest in Years

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—Excitement prevailed on the metal exchange here today when the price for cash tin rose nine pounds sterling to £245 per ton, the highest price in several years. The premium for cash tin over the three month delivery price increased to 20 pounds sterling.

Traders stated that the cause for this sharp advance was due to "control" and the holding off of supplies from the market, causing dealers in this metal to be unable to obtain sufficient spot tin to supply customers' orders.

Argentina Makes Big Gain In Refining of Petroleum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES—For the first quarter of this year, the great expansion of Argentina's domestic petroleum refining industry is strikingly reflected in import statistics covering refined products and crude oil, according to the assistant trade commissioner here.

Imports of gasoline in this period amounted to only 505,564 gallons compared with 4,725,658 gallons in the 1934 corresponding quarter, while the respective figures for kerosene were 147,055 gallons and 1,109,723 gallons.

Imports of crude petroleum into Argentina increased from 8405 metric tons in the first three months of 1934 to 109,587 tons in the first quarter of the current year. Peru accounted for the bulk of Argentine imports in the 1935 quarter followed by the United States and Ecuador, statistics show.

Steel Operations Up 5 Points to 43 P.C. Mill Capacity

By H. A. Knight
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—Steel operations increased 5 points the past week to 43 per cent of capacity, according to magazine Steel. This is the highest rate since the last week of May and compares with 28.8 per cent of capacity in the corresponding week of last year. It is one of the sharpest recoveries for this time of year on record. Moreover, advances by four points are scheduled for this week at Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

The common observation throughout the steel industry is that business at this time of year is much better than expected. The mills, the jobbers, the East, West and South all report the same unexpectedly good conditions. New York agents of the leading steel makers find that sales in this district are under the June level, comparing with May, but reports from offices in other cities indicate the maintenance of the June level and perhaps some improvement over it. It would appear almost certain that sales in August will exceed those for the current month.

Big Miscellaneous Demand

Miscellaneous demand is still the backbone of the industry, but railroads are buying more freely, and tin plate specifications are increasing so rapidly that makers have stepped up operations to 85 per cent of capacity from 65 per cent. Makers of agricultural implements are working at 80 per cent of capacity and still buying much steel.

The automobile manufacturers are inclined to maintain that steel prices f. o. b. Detroit should be as cheap as f. o. b. Pittsburgh, instead of the usual $4 per ton higher. They claim that costs of steel manufacture are about the same for all northern mills. Accordingly much pressure may be exerted against Detroit mills to equal the Pittsburgh prices or at least narrow the margin which exists between them. Cleveland steel usually runs about $1 per ton higher than at Pittsburgh and hence about $3 per ton under Detroit.

During the last two weeks it has been commented that steel may be scarce during second half of the year, particularly in the fall. Apparently sensing this condition, some of the automobile makers have set ahead the dates for buying steel so that they may be assured of an adequate supply of the sort of steel they want. It is predicted that automobile production for the year will reach 3,500,000 cars and trucks, which figure has not been approximated for five or six years.

Consumers' Stocks Low

Probably the outstanding observation concerning the situation is the low stock in the hands of consumers. They are therefore forced into the market frequently, which accounts for business these days being "better than expected."

The rise in tin plate production to 85 per cent of capacity was a surprise even to the producers. Shipments out of their own warehouses have been so brisk they have been compelled to speed up production lest stocks become too low.

Railroads are ordering steel more freely, particularly rails, though 12,000 tons per inquiry is the maximum tonnage wanted. Steel plate makers are being awarded large tonnages for the construction of 5000 hopper cars for the Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicago mills having secured the bulk of the orders.

Business in machine tools is the briskest in five years. Such sales involve the use of steel in construction of the tools and imply much machining of steel when the tools are delivered.

Chicago Has Good Gain in Wholesale And Retail Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 22—Wholesale and retail business in Chicago area last week was unusually good, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce. Response to the Dollar Day sales was heavy and gave retail trade a big stimulus.

In the wholesale market there was jubilation over the record attendance at the furniture shows and the heavy advance buying by early arrivals for the International Merchants Council semiannual meeting and other impending trade events. Most of the incoming merchants indicate that consumers are in good mood, with better crops and heavier pocketbooks leading to higher purchases. Already commitments for the fall and Christmas trades are assuming sizeable proportions.

Industrially Chicago showed little change during the week. The anticipated improvement in factory output is not expected until mid-September. In the meantime employment is remaining at status quo.

Public utilities also showed little change last week.

Marked spread of interest among buyers of homes is being reflected both in Chicago and the suburbs in a stiffening of rents and property values. In many of the suburbs, building operations are the best since 1931.

Norwegian Import License On Rubber Shoes Is Ended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO—The Norwegian import license requirement, effective July 15, 1935, for various kinds of rubber footwear and rubber-soled fabric footwear, established March 12, 1934, has been abolished, according to the United States Consul General here.

At the same time the duty on rubber-soled fabric footwear was increased from 2.16 crowns to 2.25 crowns per kilo (both rates including duty surtaxes).

Betterment for Several Years Seen in Residential Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—An improvement of several years duration may reasonably be expected in residential building, since the rise which has been in progress in recent months seems definitely to have reversed a downtrend which started in 1928, according to an analysis published by Moody's Investors Service.

"The chief factors warranting such a conclusion," says Moody's, "are the definite shortage in American housing revealed by Government surveys, the improvement in rents and in the mortgage market, the alleviation of distress conditions and readjustment of debt through HOLC and other measures, and the upward trend of national income."

Financial Methods Better

The analysis points out the great improvement brought about in house ulative building and inferior construction were rampant, and the financing and construction methods since the 1920's. In that period specshort-term three to five year mortgage, amounting to 45 to 55 per cent of the appraisal values, was the accepted form of financing.

As few buyers could furnish the balance of the funds necessary, second and even third mortgages were adopted, involving heavy financing charges which so seriously weakened the financial condition of the borrower as to weaken all of his obligations.

"At the present time, however," the survey continues, "financing methods have been completely changed by the Administration so that now 80 per cent of the appraised value of the property can be loaned on a long-term amortized mortgage at a more favorable rate than hitherto available.

Mortgages and Insured

"Furthermore, the mortgages are insured so that, during the next two years, any lender can make a mortgage loan with the maximum risk that a 3 per cent government bond will be given him if the loan proves a bad one. In order to secure such a loan, certain standards in construction must be adhered to, so that the quality of building is automatically improved.

"The prefabricated house is still largely in the experimental stage and, at least for the next year or two, the major portion of building will be of standard construction."

It is admitted that building costs are still high in relation to rents, but this is being offset by the advance in rentals and the relative desirability and attractiveness of new homes which can be built today. The improvement in national income, which this year is expected to exceed the 1932 low year by about 40 per cent, is also distinctly favorable to residential building as it is true that ease of long term borrowing and confidense of continuance of income are more important, generally speaking, than the level of building costs.

"To investors, a recovery in residential building should have broader meaning, as a rise in building stocks can hardly take place without a rise in value of stocks as a whole," concludes Moody's.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Chief activities of the week in Wall Street were in the distribution of $234,000,000 of new issues, the largest volume for one week since April, 1931. The stock market was active but aside from making a new high on the move it showed no definite trend, turning down slightly during the latter part of the week. The action of the foreign exchange market was largely routine.

Of the total new bond financing last week of $234,000,000, $195,000,000 represented corporate issues, largely for utility concerns. Of the state and muncipal issues the $38,000,000 of bonds sold by the City of New York constituted the bulk. The week's principal offerings were as follows, in millions of dollars:

Public Utility—	Amount
Cleveland Electric Illuminating	$40
Duquesne Light	70
Edison Elec. Illum. (Boston)	53
State and Municipal—	
New York City	38
Others	1
Industrial—	
Pure Oil	32

The week's total was the largest, with the exception of those weeks when Federal Land Bank bonds have been sold, for over four years.

Strong Investment Market

Since all the offerings were intended principally to raise money for the retirement of outstanding issues with higher coupons, it is not considered that the success of the week's financing is proof positive of the complete recovery of the bond market. It has yet to show how well it can absorb large offerings of bonds for new money.

Nevertheless last week's market gave as favorable signs as could be hoped for. The largest of the offerings, Duquesne Light, came out at a premium and promptly rose in the open market to 2 points above the offering price of 101½. There was keen bidding for the New York City serial bonds, enabling the city to dispose of them at the lowest cost in 30 years. The other issues were distributed easily.

Investment bankers are not speaking for publication but they are making many somewhat sardonic observations on the requirements of the Securities Act of 1934 as it affects the present offerings. For one thing, the law requires that during the 20 days that must elapse between the filing of registration forms at Washington and the actual offering of the bonds to the public, there must be no offerings, public or private, no "jumping of the gun."

Commitments in Advance

The temptation, however, to make advance informal commitments is exceedingly great, and offers a premium on sub-rosa evasions of the spirit of the law. Under the so-called "nod-and-wink" system, for example, it is said that a distributor may say to a dealer or customer, "We have a certain number of bonds of such -and-such an issue coming out. Of course you would not be interested in taking five bonds." The customer replies, "No, of course I would not." On the offering date the customer gets the bonds. One out-of-town office manager wired in to a local investment banking house, "Why are we so pure? Our competitors are getting the business and on the offering day we have to take the leftover buyers."

Another feature of the law which bankers say is unrealistic concerns the prospectus. It is so lengthy, legal, and involved that customers will not read it or cannot understand it if they do. Nevertheless, for one year after the offering date, every bond sold or resold of a new deal must carry with it a prospectus. To safeguard themselves against the civil liabilities provision of the law, many investment bankers have gone so far as to require every customer receiving a bond (and prospectus) to sign a printed form to the effect that the customer has not only received but read the prospectus.

Selective "Bull Market"

The bull market in stocks which began last March passed its hundredth day last week and the event called for numerous comparisons of longevity with previous intermediate upswings. The most favorable item of news during the week was the surprise announcement of the magazine Iron Age that steel operations had risen to 40.5 per cent, up 4 points or 11 per cent after last week's 14 per cent rise. The improvement was considered even more spectacular in view of the fact that automobile requirements for steel are beginning to taper off.

The market continues very "selective," with some groups doing excellently and others not participating in the upswing. Steel and manufacturing stocks were among the leaders, recalling the now famous Dawes prediction of a revival in the durable goods industries beginning this summer. Two of the "blue chips," United Fruit and Corn Products Refining, tumbled on unfavorable earnings reports, without disturbing the rest of the market, which was reacting to other second-quarter earnings statements preponderantly favorable, particularly among the motors and the automobile accessories. Baking, packing, and package food companies' stocks reacted favorably to the Federal Circuit Court decision on the processing tax in the Hoosac Mills case and the Philadelphia decision on the hog processing tax.

Dealers' and Brokers' Ruling

Dealers and brokers are preparing to discuss with the SEC the problem of segregation of the functions of dealers and brokers in securities. Under Section 11 (e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the SEC is required to make a study of the desirability and feasibility of such segregation and report to Congress next January. Small firms here, particularly those doing an over-the-counter business, fear the effects of such segregation, while the opinion is expressed that out-of-town houses, which have just enough business to keep alive by operating both as dealers and as brokers, would not survive such bisection, which would revolutionize the over-the-counter business. The larger houses in downtown New York which combine a brokerage with a dealer business assert that they take the greatest pains to keep the customer informed in which capacity they are acting.

A committee, the members of which are representative of important stock exchange firms, is studying the question, preparing, it is said, to argue their case before the SEC against segregation.

Gold Clause Decision

With the release by the SEC of registration requirements for foreign corporations as well as foreign governments having issues listed here, opinion seems to be divided between those who expect the forms to be willingly filled out and those who anticipate that foreign corporations will not mind having their issues punitively delisted for nonregistration in the belief that foreign nationals can pick them up cheaper for the delisting and so repatriate them.

The ruling of Judge John C. Knox against the cotton belt with a decision that the gold clause in American corporate bonds held by foreigners must be respected, sent local security analysts to their manuals to discover how many of such obligations American corporations have outstanding abroad. Estimates range around $250,000,000.

The Federal Reserve system established a much welcomed statistical investigation last week by publishing figures of "excess reserves." Hitherto only the figures on member banks' reserves have been available, except where informal calculations were given to the press. The item is one that has taken the popular fancy, much as the weekly changes in brokers' loans were closely followed during the bull market of the late 'twenties.

The following major domestic corporation issues have been registered with the SEC and will be offered soon, probably this week or next:

B. F. Goodrich	$23,000,000
Public Service of Nor. Illinois	16,000,000
Cleveland Railway Co.	5,250,000
N. Y. Water Service	2,300,000
Consolidated Oil	75,000,000
Armstrong Cork	9,000,000
Assoc. Telephone Ltd.	8,500,000
Wilson & Co.	20,000,000
Libby, McNeill & Libby	12,500,000
Cudahy Packing	20,000,000
Cudahy Packing	5,000,000
Southern California Gas	11,000,000

Earnings of RFC Are Twice Those Of Previous Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22 — The RFC earned $41,288,582 in the fiscal year ended June 30, last, compared with net earnings of $21,784,386 in the previous year, according to the annual report made public Saturday by Jesse Jones, chairman. Operating surplus for the year was $100,728,694, an increase of $41,288,582.

During the year there was disbursed $2,364,309,001 compared with disbursements in the 1934 fiscal year of $3,062,800,660. Included in disbursements was the sum of $506,541,630 paid out by the Government for relief and on this the corporation stands to have a net loss. There was used also $496,193,000 for retirement of RFC notes held by the U. S. treasury and the banks, which was included in the total.

Officials explained that the surplus presumably would be held to absorb any losses in operations.

Swing Toward Recovery

More important than these figures, however, officials pointed out, were details of the report, which showed that during the year there was a turn away from the emergency which required the government to go to the aid of business, and a swing toward recovery. This was reflected in repayment of loans exceeding disbursements for the first time.

Whereas loans to banks and trust companies totaled $272,618,984.71 in the fiscal year 1935, repayments from banks and trust companies amounted to $391,122,402. Similarly, loans to building and loan associations were $1,101,187.02, and repayments $31,734,607.22; disbursements to insurance companies only $187,031.31 and repayments $15,764,103.28; and disbursements to mortgage loan companies $34,776,296.06 and repayments by them $81,375,531.82.

On the other hand, the opposite trend was shown with reference to railroads. Disbursements to them totaled $75,185,328.07, while their repayments were only $14,225,432.20.

Helping Railroads More

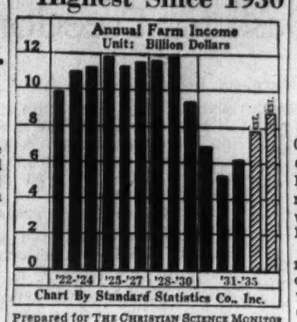
Twenty-one loans were authorized to 17 railroads during the year for a total of $130,975,798, although more than $55,000,000 of this was not disbursed. This compares with six loan authorizations in the fiscal year 1934 to six railroads for a total of $12,860,504.

During the year just closed only one road—the Texas & Pacific—repaid its loan in full. This was for $800,000.

In contrast with the railroads, the bank and trust companies presented a different picture. The report showed that the RFC practically completed its preferred stock campaign with them during the year, and that it since has practically brought its bank financing to an end. Banks and trust companies moved definitely during the fiscal year toward liquidating their loans. Most of the bank loans have gone for the relief of closed institutions.

The RFC during the year disbursed only $185,348,752.31 for the purchase of preferred stock, capital notes and debentures of banks and one insurance company, as compared with $763,727,021.92 in 1934, while repayments on loans from banks and trust companies exceeded disbursements by $118,503,417.29.

Total Farm Income Highest Since 1930



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOTAL farm income this year is estimated as higher than any year since 1930, almost equaling the figure for the first year of the depression.

New State Laws Help Farmers Get Low Cost Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—Twenty-four states have revised their chattel mortgage laws during the first half of 1935 to help farmers get low-cost production credit, according to the Farm Credit Administration.

Including states which made revisions last year, a total of 34 have now reduced chatel mortgage fees or made other changes to enable a larger number of farmers who use credit to finance their production needs through production credit associations or other reasonable-cost lending institutions.

Commenting on the new state legislation, W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, said thousands of farmers who previously were charged excessive chattel mortgage recording fees are now paying fees as low as 25 to 50 cents. In some states where the single item of "recording" a chattel mortgage ran as high as $5, new laws have substituted the simpler "filing" for a nominal fee.

States which passed remedial chattel mortgage legislation this year are:

California	Nevada
Colorado	New Hampshire
Connecticut	New Mexico
Florida	North Carolina
Idaho	Oklahoma
Indiana	Oregon
Kansas	Pennsylvania
Maine	Rhode Isand
Maryland	South Carolina
Massachusetts	South Dakota
Minnesota	Vermont
Montana	West Virginia

Billion Dollar Rise In Value of Farm Products Forecast

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—A $1,000,000,000 increase in the farm value of agricultural production this year has been forecast on the basis of rising prices paid to farmers coupled with a comparatively stable cost of living in rural communities.

Standard Statistics Company estimates a prospective gross farm value of $8,860,000,000 this year compared with $7,869,000,000 in 1934, an increase of 12.6 per cent.

The figures are based on the 22 per cent rise in the last year in prices which farmers receive for their labor and on the 5 per cent increase in prices which the farmer himself pays for commodities which he buys. The total, it is pointed out, should not be confused with cash income, which should be somewhat smaller than gross value.

Rural Sales Prospects Good

Estimated benefits to the farmer, however, are only one side of the economic picture, since those persons whose business is based in whole or in part on sales to rural areas have opened to them the prospect of greatly enlarged sales this fall and winter.

Such buying power is backed by the revelation of other surveys that farmers for several years have deferred buying equipment for their farms, and in the early part of this year farm implement manufacturers were hard pressed to step up production fast enough to meet the demand.

The Standard survey of gross farm income estimates a 43.9 per cent increase in grain values in 1935 over last year, an 8.9 per cent rise in cotton value and a reduction of 7.7 per cent in value of other crops, a net increase of 5 per cent.

Livestock Value Soars

Livestock value is given an estimated rise of 33.8 per cent while poultry, dairy and other products are estimated at 13.3 per cent ahead of last year, an aggregate rise of 21.8 per cent.

While the increase in gross farm income is placed 14.2 per cent higher this year, a reduction in the estimated total of bounties and other payments cuts the gross increase to 12.6 per cent.

Although some commentators have feared an adverse effect on farm population might attend a Supreme Court decision holding the Agricultural Adjustment Act invalid, it is shown that federal payments to farmers have been small when compared with the huge total of cash brought by crops and livestock.

On that score, Standard comments: "The income to farmers from this source is not highly important; the $510,000,000 estimated would represent less than 6 per cent of the gross value of farm production and less than 8 per cent of cash receipts from the marketing of crops and livestock."

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

George's Dash for Freedom

By Margaret Gibbs

"NO," said George, the Goat, firmly, "no, I do not like those Brown Children, and I simply hate that cart!"

Timothy, the next-door dog, put his head over the garden wall.

"What Brown Children?" he inquired.

"These," replied George. "The ones that live in this house. The ones I belong to. There is Mrs. Brown, and Mr. Brown, and about a thousand Brown Children."

"There can't be a thousand," protested Timothy, mildly. "There wouldn't be room in the house."

"Well, there are six, anyhow," said George, sulkily. "And when they all ride in my cart it feels like thousands."

"I'm afraid I don't quite understand," said Timothy. "You see, I haven't been here long."

"Of course you haven't," George agreed. "I'd forgotten. Well, I'll tell you all about it."

He moved across the tiny patch of grass on which he was tethered, and rested his chin on the wall.

"I was born on a farm," he began. "There was plenty of fresh grass there, and plenty of space—and no cart. I lived there with my parents, and was as happy as my horns are long. Then, one day, the Brown Family came to stay at the farm for a holiday. The children made such a fuss of me that Mr. Brown bought me for them, and they brought me back here—"

The Unwelcome Cart

"And you don't like it?" put in Timothy, sympathetically.

George shook his head.

"There's no room," he said gloomily. "I'm tethered on this silly little patch of grass most of the time, and when I do go out—there's that cart!"

"You keep on about the cart," said Timothy. "What cart, for goodness sake?"

"Haven't you seen it?" demanded George. "It's a sort of little trap, and they harness me to it, and drive me round the streets. I have to go miles and miles, dragging that cart, simply crowded with Brown Children. So silly it looks! Besides, it's heavy, and they always want me to gallop."

"I quite sympathize," said Timothy kindly. "I have heard that in some countries dogs have to draw carts, but I'm sure I shouldn't like it."

"I simply hate it," George assured him. "But I won't stand it much longer. I shall run away and be a Wild Goat, Yes, Timothy, I shall!"

The very next day his opportunity came. The Brown Children had a shilling to spend. Full of excitement they harnessed George to the detestable cart, and drove down into the town. They were so eager to spend their money that they all tumbled into the first sweet shop they came to, leaving him alone outside.

George did not wait. No sooner was the shop door closed than he was off down the road at a gallop, and round the corner and out of sight. On and on he dashed, the cart rattling and bumping behind him, until the town was left behind and he came out among fields and lanes. Then, as he took a sharp corner, over went the cart and was smashed to pieces.

George turned and looked at it. "Serves you right!" he said severely.

George Becomes a Wild Goat

He shook himself. To his delight he found the harness was broken, and he was free at last.

"Oh, now I am a real Wild Goat!" he cried joyfully.

He hurried on again, the broken ends of the harness trailing behind, when suddenly he heard a voice somewhere above calling to him.

"Hullo! I say—you with the braces—hullo!"

George looked up. A squirrel was peering down at him from the branch of an oak tree.

"Who are you?" the squirrel demanded.

George tried to look awfully important.

"I'm George," he replied. "George, the Wild Goat."

The squirrel giggled.

"You don't look very wild," he commented. "Not with those things all round you. What are they, anyhow?"

"That's my harness," replied George, coldly. "It's broken, but I'm taking it off soon."

"I should," agreed the squirrel. "It's not worn in these parts."

Just then it began to rain. George looked anxiously about for some shelter.

"W-what do Wild Goats do when it rains?" he quavered.

"Get wet, I suppose," replied the squirrel, cheerfully. "Well, cheerio!" and he disappeared into his home in the tree.

After that George didn't find being a Wild Goat quite such fun. It kept on raining, and it was cold, and presently it began to get dark.

"I don't think I want to be quite such a Wild Goat as this," he thought miserably.

George Finds a Friend

But by morning the sun was shining, and he felt better. He went on until he reached a pleasant house, with a garden and a paddock. At the garden gate stood a lady, and as soon as she saw him she cried: "Why, it's George!" And before he knew what was happening she had hold of his harness.

Then he recognized her—she was the Brown Children's Aunt Dora.

She led him into the paddock, and as she did so a brown pony ran toward them.

"Frederick," said Aunt Dora, "this is George. He'll be staying the night."

"Who are you, please?" inquired Frederick the pony, when Aunt Dora had gone.

"I'm George, the Wild Goat," George replied.

"Goodness!" exclaimed Frederick. "Are you wild—really? What are you doing here, then?"

"Well," admitted George, "I'm not Utterly Wild yet. But I've run away. From a cart."

"From a cart! Did it chase you?"

"Oh, NO. How could it! But you see—" and George told Frederick all about the cart filled with thousands of Brown Children.

"Well," said Frederick, "I can't see what you made such a fuss about. I'd love to draw a cart; it would be far better than hanging about here, doing nothing."

"It's all very well for you," replied George, sulkily. "You're bigger than me."

Frederick Comes to the Rescue

"I should think so!" cried Frederick. "I dare say I could draw a cart with a million Brown Children in it quite easily, if they would only let me."

George looked about him.

"I'd like to stay here," he said wistfully. "I'd like it even better than being a Wild Goat."

But the very next morning—the Brown Children appeared racing across the paddock, followed by Aunt Dora.

"George, good old George!" they cried. "Can we take him back now, Aunt Dora. Daddy will buy us a new cart."

George's heart sank, but Aunt Dora was speaking.

"Do you know," she said, "I don't believe George liked pulling a cart about."

"Not like it?" cried the children. "But it was such fun."

"For you," said their aunt, "but perhaps not for George. You must be heavy, you know, and George is not very big. Besides, he's a frisky sort of person, and I imagine he would much rather not have a cart at all. Now, I've had an idea. How would you like a pony, instead? Here's Frederick; you wouldn't be too heavy for him, and he is tired of doing nothing; and there's a trap in my stable that's never used, now that the children are all grown up. Suppose we change. You give me George, and I'll give you Frederick and the trap. What do you say?"

"Ooo!" shrieked the Brown Children. "Yes, PLEASE!"

So it was arranged. Frederick went off proudly drawing the trap full of Brown Children, and George was left in the wide, green paddock with Aunt Dora, where he was as happy as his horns were long.

And when, in the holidays, Frederick comes cantering briskly along with his load of jolly boys and girls behind him, George says thoughtfully to himself, "Yes, I do like those Brown Children after all, now that I haven't got that cart."

Dunya Entertains a Visitor

By Dorothy Adlow

NEVER shall I forget the afternoon when I met Dunya. It was summer time in Paris. Grandmother had promised to take me on a visit to her childhood friend, Tamara, who lived alone, and made dolls. Grandmother and Tamara had been children together in Russia many, many years before.

Poor old Tamara had made dozens and dozens of dolls in her day. She loved the dolls. They were her children, her large, ever-increasing family. She spoke to them, scolded them, sang to them. She made every part of them by hand, painted the faces, wove, embroidered, beaded the fabrics. She even imparted to them, by some magic she possessed, their lovable characters.

We walked along the Luxembourg Gardens. Grannie gasped, and said, "Not so fast. We'll soon be there." I was so excited about the doll-mother and all her family. I could not imagine what it would be like, though Grannie warned that poor Tamara was penniless, she was obliged to live in an attic, and probably it was not a very pretty place. Finally we reached the house, and Grannie inquired of the janitress whether Tamara lived there. She replied that she did, but such a pity for an elderly lady to climb six flights. I told Grannie to hold the rail tightly and to lean real hard on my shoulder, and we mounted the stairs and knocked at Tamara's door. My heart knocked against my ribs.

Tamara opened the door just a little crack, squinted her eyes, recognized Grannie, and shouted, "My dear friend."

This Is Dunya, the Russian Doll Tamara Made

She was a small, old lady with dark hair piled in a loose knot on the top of her head. She was clad in tatters. In her hand was a crochet needle and some strands of raffia. She was crocheting what later proved to be Dunya's shoes.

Tamara lived in a small room, and it seemed smaller still for the slanted ceiling. There were some ragged, broken chairs and a table upon which were some crusts and a partly filled jar of milk. There was a twofold screen which had once been crimson. There was a hamper, bulging with indescribable contents. The couch, which was Tamara's bed, was heaped high and covered so completely with things that there was not a square inch of space left. There were scraps of silk, emerald color, cherry and violet, plaids and stripes and polka dots; there were skeins of embroidery thread, hanks of cord, wads of cotton; there were small wigs, dolls' heads, yet to be covered with hair; there were small aprons, small jackets, boots, gloves, necklaces, bracelets, petticoats, drawers; there were miniature purses, umbrellas, swords, plumes. Amidst the jumble were empty mucilage jars, paint rags; jutting out at odd angles were paint brushes and colored pencils and knitting needles. Apparently Tamara was not very tidy.

Near the couch was a chair upon which there were placed, rather neatly, some dolls which were completed, or nearly done. One was a princess, clad in a forget-me-not blue gown and white pantalettes; she wore diamonds and pearls. She looked very elegant and she did not seem at home with her neighbors. Next to her sat a warrior who wore a knife in his belt, and had a ferocious look. Next to the warrior was a ballet dancer in gossamer skirts. She wore tiny ballet slippers. Tamara stood her up right on her toes, and she remained standing, so slender and so graceful. Another doll she called Babuschka, which means Grannie. Babuschka was a fat, elderly peasant who held her arms akimbo. Her face was drawn in a large, generous smile. Around her head was a kerchief which was knotted firmly at her chin. Tamara lifted up another doll, a limp and lumpy fellow. She dropped him, gingerly, and he fell into a heap. "That is Ivan. He is good for nothing," she said resignedly.

Tamara, after showing us the dolls, invited us to sit on the chairs that were empty. She picked up her crochet needle and worked a few stitches, and sighed.

"Oh, dear, poor Dunya, she will never be finished. Now I have run out of raffia, and I must buy some more," she lowered her voice, "when I have some money." Dunya was brought out of a paper bag. She was nearly made, except for the second shoe, and for the lace on her apron. That had to be crocheted, too.

Tamara was especially devoted to Dunya. She talked to her as though Dunya were the oldest and the most understanding of all her doll family.

"She has no tricks; she makes no fuss. She is a good, understanding creature, always thinking of others. She wears common gingham, and firm, durable shoes; her hands are rough with hard work, but she never complains." As Tamara praised Dunya, I loved her more and more. And when she tucked her back into the paper bag, I felt sad.

Grannie whispered to me, as Tamara went about picking up some scraps: "Which doll do you wish, for we will buy one to set aside for your next birthday." I felt happy and sad at the prospect, for my heart was set on Dunya, and yet it seemed cruel to take her from old Tamara, who loved her so much. I was confused, looking at the other dolls, imagining what each one would mean to me. But Dunya kept coming into my mind. Grannie spoke to Tamara, in Russian, and I could not understand. And then she turned to me:

"Tamara says she will be very happy to entrust Dunya to you. It will not sadden her so long as she knows Dunya will live with someone who loves her and appreciates her fine character." It is some years now since Dunya has joined me. I cannot imagine our home without her.

A Little Lapland Girl

LYNGEN is a little village in Norway, situated at the edge of a fjord, or lake, at the foot of a great mountain. It was at Lyngen that Osla, a little Lapland girl, was spending the summer with her parents.

Osla was a very tiny little girl, although she was eleven years old. Her father and mother were small, too, as most Lapps are. Her skin was yellow-brown and she had very high cheek bones. Osla looked something like a little Chinese girl, except that her eyes were not slanting. She wore a dress of coarse woolen material, made into a long skirt, with a border of red and blue stripes. Her shoes were of soft leather, made from reindeer skin, and her stockings were bright blue.

Osla lived with her parents in a tent made from the same coarse woolens as her dress. Two cloths laced together were stretched over a frame of poles to make the tent. The doorway was fashioned from a piece of sailcloth. Inside the tent, in the middle of the floor, was a fire made out of juniper wood, with a kettle hung over it by means of an iron chain. Osla's mother cooked in the kettle, and in the night when a cool wind swept down from the great mountain, the juniper fire kept them all warm.

Osla loved her gypsy life, for she knew no other. She romped with her Eskimo dog. She loved the faithful reindeer that her father herded, and often watched her father milk the reindeer. Sometimes she helped her mother churn the milk into a tasty cheese.

Osla liked to travel from one place to another. She knew that her parents had to keep moving in search of new pastures for the reindeer herd. She loved the summer months at Lyngen where there was plenty of moss for the reindeer. Osla's father had two kinds of sledges that he used as the family moving van. One was for the tent, the clothes, and the household effects. The other was for the family. Each sledge was drawn by a reindeer. Osla always helped her mother pack when the family had to move to a new reindeer pasture.

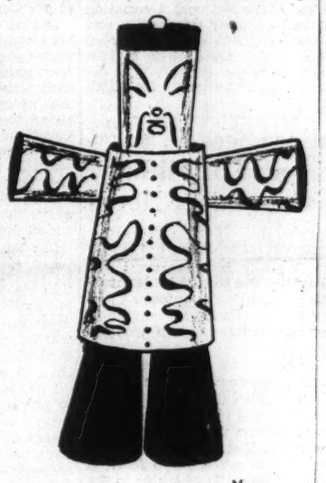
At Lyngen, Osla roamed in the fields and gathered great double yellow buttercups. Sometimes she climbed high up the mountain with her dog until she came to the source of the waterfall that tumbled down the sides, and rushed merrily into the fjord far below.

On other days she went fishing with her father. Osla's mother served the fish on a plate made from the bark of the birch tree. Often she gathered berries in the woods, or watched over her baby sister, swinging from a tree, where Osla's mother had tied her into a reindeer skin cradle, like an Indian papoose.

In the winter, Osla and her family left Lyngen, and went away from the sea coast, inland. Then Osla would run, fleet as a fox, over the snow on her skis. Osla was very happy with her dog, her reindeer, her milk and cheese, and her life of travel.

To Make a Cork Chinaman

I WAS given a little Chinaman the other day. He was made of six corks, four small nails, one long pin, and a little mending silk. I have drawn him for you so that you can see exactly



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Here Is the Way He Looks

what he is like; and in case you would care to have a cork Chinaman of your own, I will tell you how to make him.

Choose one large cork for his body, and five smaller corks for his head, arms, and legs. Paint his head yellow, with a black piece at the top for his hat. Paint his body and arms a good Chinese red, and his legs black.

With a small brush draw in his features very carefully in black, giving him a red dot for his nose, and another red dot for his chin. Paint a row of small black dots down the front of his coat for buttons, and a few black Chinese squiggles for the embroidery on his coat and sleeves.

Now choose a long, white-headed pin, and run it through the center of the hat and head into the body. This will hold the head in place but allow your Chinaman to look about him if he wants to. The arms and legs are fixed on with small, flat-headed nails.

The pigtail, which must be very neat, is made of a narrow plait of black mending silk, and is gummed into place at the back of the hat immediately below the brim.

Answer to Fruit Puzzle

1. Banana. 2. Apple. 3. Lemon. 4. Pear. 5. Date. 6. Peach. 7. Olive. 8. Plum. 9. Orange. 10. Fig.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

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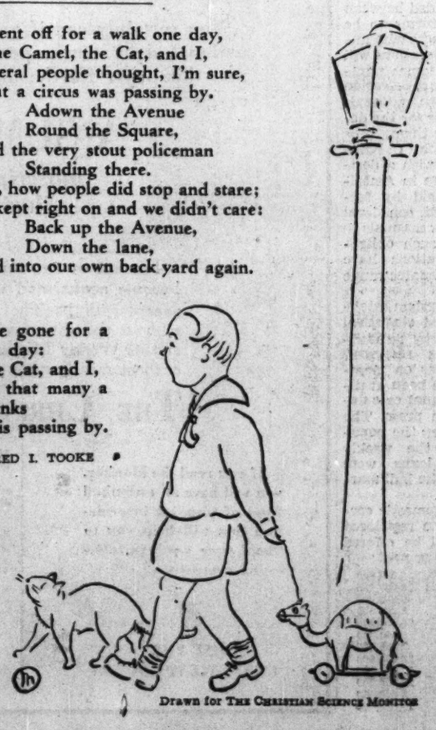
The Camel, the Cat, and I

O, we went off for a walk one day,
The Camel, the Cat, and I,
And several people thought, I'm sure,
That a circus was passing by.
Adown the Avenue
Round the Square,
And the very stout policeman
Standing there.
And my, how people did stop and stare;
But we kept right on and we didn't care:
Back up the Avenue,
Down the lane,
And into our own back yard again.

Since then, we've gone for a
walk each day:
The Camel, the Cat, and I,
And I'm certain that many a
person thinks
That a circus is passing by.

ALFRED I. TOOKE



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Song of the Books

Odie Seeks a Friend: Julius King. Illustrated by Kurt Wiese. Coward McCann. $1.25.

Odie was lonely so he set off one day to find a friend. The first creature he saw was a pig, but the pig would not make friends with him. Then he met some chickens, a cow, a dog, a boy—but none of them would make friends with Odie, for he was a skunk.

Sad and lonely, Odie sat down in the meadow. But the story ends happily, for when Hugh Skunk came along, the two became fast friends.

Kurt Wiese has made touching black and white drawings on every page and the story is a running commentary on them.

Snipp, Snapp, Snurr and The Buttered Bread: Major Lindman. Illustrated. Albert Whitman Co. $1.

Snipp, Snapp and Snurr are three little Swedish boys with yellow hair. They wear bright red overalls and they live on a farm.

When they have no butter for their bread, their mother sends them to their aunt for milk; their aunt sends them to the cow, who sends them off to the meadow to look for green grass. When the cow gives a big full pail of milk the children take it home to their mother who puts it in a churn and makes it into butter for their bread.

The Illustrated Bible Story Book: Rand McNally and Co. $1.

The Illustrated Bible Story Book is a book that may act as a pleasant introduction to the Bible. Here are the loved stories of the Old Testament and almost the entire New Testament retold in a simple manner. None of the stories have been changed or interpreted in any way and occasionally the original speech has been left untouched. Throughout the book are many pictures—full page ones in soft colors and smaller drawings that show the costumes and customs of the time.

Tits' Nest a Station Letter Box

GIANT trains thunder past within four feet of a coal-order letter box belonging to a firm of coal merchants at the railroad station at Bramhall, England, in which a family of eight tom-tits has been gently reared by watchful parents.

Cotton waste—believed to have been "stolen" by the anxious mother tit from passing railway engines!—forms part of the comfortable nest of straw, twigs, grass, and fluff.

Businessmen, hastening to catch their morning trains for Manchester, have paused to note the progress of the growing family, while coal accounts, bills, and orders have been dropped carefully through the slit in order that none of the small occupants might be unduly disturbed. The mother tit, all unheeding the bustle and noise around her, has often been seen perched on the edge of the slit, handing down tasty morsels to her young ones.

This is the second time the parent tits have nested in their 8 by 6-inch home, and it seems to be becoming an annual event.

Never too young to patronize a Monitor Advertiser

Vienna Telephone Business Soaring Since Rate Cuts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—As the result of a rate-cutting scheme introduced at the end of 1933 to stimulate use of the telephone in Vienna, the number of subscribers has increased in 18 months by 40 per cent, it is announced in an official report. Thus this state-run public utility service is once again a profitable business.

Methods employed to promote telephoning included termination of admission and installation fees and lowering of charges. People finding themselves in possession of telephones again, forgot to count the minutes. They simply talked away as in the good old days of Parliament. The telephone administrator sat in his office, quietly chuckling, and sent them bills, at the end of the month, which made them start:

At present, orders for installation from the poorer classes, too, keep pouring in at headquarters at the rate of more than 1000 a month, and the chief continues chuckling and adding up milliards of minutes in his books.

Business Conditions Are Found Improved

(Continued from Page 1)

neously from Percy E. Magnus, president of the New York Board of Trade. Mr. Magnus referred to the Roosevelt regime as "a spend-thrift administration" which was "destroying the wealth of the country and jeopardizing the property of all its citizens."

The board of trade head criticized the entire New Deal program, declaring that "the nation has seen money poured out of Washington in a never-ending stream. . . ."

Time of Reckoning Coming

"The past two years will go down in American history as the most shameful period of our national existence," he continued. "Many hair-brained schemes for public improvements . . . everywhere are immediately espoused by designing politicians and money is provided. But . . . a serious day of reckoning is coming. We have got to pay back with hard-earned pennies every dollar the Government is now wasting."

Mr. Magnus came out strongly for a more even distribution of taxation through lowering of exemptions and for direct instead of indirect levies.

The financial press reports daily nationwide progress toward economic recovery, meanwhile continuing critical of the Administration in its editorial comment. Here are a few headings from the Wall Street Journal, one of the leading financial organs, of July 18:

"Industrial net in June quarter above last year; first 25 companies submitting reports for period show gain of 7.2 per cent; profit largest in four years."

Retail Sales Up

The Financial Chronicle also reports business improvement. With retail sales in the general trade showing gains over last year, and that "the trend of most of the industrial indices also was upward."

Commercial failures, it reports, "dropped to the smallest number since September."

The Analyst finds that "June business statistics "reveal unexpectedly favorable trends in a number of leading industries."

The Iron Age reports that, with pig iron shipments for July already having exceeded those of June, the "tendency to increase commitments for machinery and equipment is rather general throughout many types of industry."

Dawes Notes Change

The National Association of Purchasing Agents likewise reports a better undertone throughout the country, "causing a feeling of confidence to be noticeable."

An Associated Press Chicago dispatch quotes Franklin Hobbs, business analyst, as declaring that the gains during the 10 days ending on July 19 were "just short of sensational, particularly in the steel and iron industry." Another from Salt Lake City quotes Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, one-time Republican Vice-President, as declaring that the nation "is at the beginning of the first year of full business recovery from the depression."

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. The Arts of the Theater in Java by Stowitts; White Embroidery: objects recently excavated at Rayy, Persia; 15th century Italian Engravings; Contemporary English Prints; etchings by Jacques Callott; etchings by Frank Benson; English Mezzotints. Painting of the Week. Free guidance at 11 o'clock, afternoon guidance at 2 on Saturdays.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4, free guidance at 11; admission 25 cents. On Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5, closed Sundays and holidays. Architecture in prints. New fresco by Lewis Rubenstein and assistants, Sept. 1.

Children's Museum of Boston (Jamaica Plain)—Open free daily and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays 1:30 to 5. Special exhibitions through July include through the courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, drawings, paintings, and figures modeled in plastecine by children; also by members of the Copper Craft Club of the Children's Museum, hand wrought objects in copper, silver, and iron.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge — German painting, drawing, and sculpture from Gothic period to modern art.

Vose Galleries—Large exhibition of Colonial American portraits.

Number Ten Gallery—Exhibition of Medici and Modern Prints.

Foster Brothers—Exhibition of prints.

Guild of Boston Artists — Exhibition by members.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of ERA Arts and Crafts. Through July 28.

Boston Athenaeum—The Royal Family, past and present, in contemporary and historical prints and photographs, July 31.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—New exhibition of miscellaneous American etchings.

Grace Horne Galleries—Water colors and oils by "A New England Group."

Doll & Richards — General exhibitions of paintings and prints.

Garo Studios—Pencil sketches by Carl H. Nordstrom.

Goodman-Walker, 667 Boylston Street — Etchings of backstage by Angelo Pinto.

Virginia Cuts Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The State of Virginia dropped 4400 persons from relief during June, according to preliminary reports received at WPA headquarters here, William A. Smith, director, announced. This first perceptible reduction amounted to 8½ per cent. There were 47,500 persons left on the relief rolls.

Arabian Prince Quits England

(Continued from Page 1)

airplanes and motorcars may succeed where the horse and camel of the past failed. So there is good reason for Emir Saud's interest in plane and car. King Ibn Saud today has a few airplanes and quite a number of motorcars. It will be strange if his son does not advise him to get some more when he gets back to Mecca.

What sort of a man is this young prince? Tall and lithe, very much like what his father was when he was younger. The father is a giant even by western standards and towers a foot and more over the majority of his fellow-countrymen. His feats of strength are proverbial and the source of much of his power in a land where endurance and hardship are a necessity of everyday existence.

Emir Saud, though less gigantic than his father, has won his spurs. Early this year, while he and King Ibn Saud were performing the pilgrimage in the sacred Kaaba, three men armed with daggers suddenly rushed toward the King. Unarmed himself, Emir Saud took the first by the throat and threw him to the ground, receiving a wound in his shoulder while doing so. Nevertheless, he grappled with the other two and held them off long enough for the King's bodyguard to come to the rescue.

"That Is a Man"

The tale has run through the length and breadth of the Arabian desert. As it is told in the shadow of the camel's hair tents, the Bedouin murmur appreciatively: "Wallah! But that is a man!"

During the war with the Yemen last year Emir Saud commanded the Saudi forces. He sent his brother Reisal—who preceded him to England two years ago—along the seacoast and himself took the main army over the mountains by an unexpected route. Field guns and ammunition had to be carried over perilous passes. The campaign was one to test the utmost endurance of the men of the plains who composed the Saudi army. Their leader shared their trials. Within a few weeks the campaign was over.

While in England, Emir Saud has worn his national dress with the typical gold and black band around the head which distinguishes the Nejdi from the dwellers in other parts of Arabia. He does not smoke, neither does he drink, since both smoking and drinking are contrary to the strict Wahhabi creed in which he has been brought up. Five times daily he performs the Muslim prayers with his face toward Mecca. During Ramadhan, the month of fasting, he neither eats nor drinks from glow of dawn till end of sunset.

From his English trip he returns to Mecca where he will give his father an account of his sight-seeing. Then he will go back to Riyadh no doubt by motorcar along the great trans-desert camel highway—back to the castle-home of his forefathers which his father won back almost single-handed from a hostile garrison, back to his stallions, his hunting hawks and the hard task of governing the most restless race in the world.

Borah Wants Inflation; Congress to Go Home

(Continued from Page 1)

perhaps he never will catch up to that receding hay. And when a donkey gets balky it becomes one of the most uncomfortable of four-legged creatures.

They Hate to Get Up in the Morning

The Senate took all last week debating the AAA amendments without much progress, till in irritation on Saturday administration leaders called the body in session at 10 a. m., and at the same untoward hour again today, in the hopes of speeding up matters. This broke up the usual senatorial week end, and interfered also with the Senator's office routine, based on the fact that the Senate usually meets at noon. It is expected to produce results.

In the same week, the House passed the gold clause bill and got the alcohol control bill out of committee; not a very fruitful harvest.

The week brought also the decision to drop the shipping subsidy and transportation regulation bills till next session, in all probability; which should speed up eventual adjournment.

The Score to Date

This leaves the House with very few bills left to pass, outside the tax bill, in fact, only two measures—the alcohol control bill and the Guffey bill. The Senate has considerably more work ahead, but most of it could go through promptly.

The "box score" of pending legislation follows:

Bill	House	Senate
Social Security	In Conference	In Conference
TVA	In Conference	In Conference
Amendments		
Holding Companies	In Conference	In Conference
Omnibus Banking	Passed	Pending
AAA Amendments	Passed	Pending
Alcohol Control	Pending	Nothing Done
Guffey Coal	In Committee	Pending
Gold Clause	Passed	In Committee
Taxes	In Committee	Nothing Done
Second Deficiency Appropriat'n	Passed	In Committee

Shipping subsidy and transportation regulations bills may be held over for revision and action next session.

Free U. S. Gold Market Favored in New York

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Norman C. Norman, who brought the suit in which the United States Supreme Court ruled on the constitutionality of the abrogation of gold clauses in bonds, called today for establishment of a free gold market in this country.

He estimated in a statement, that $1,000,000,000 was remaining in hoarding or outside the country because of the lack of such a market. He pointed out that the removal last August of restrictions on foreign exchange dealings "permitted individuals and organizations who desired to hold gold against the possibilities of inflation to purchase all the gold they desired in the london free gold market."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—100% profit selling friends, neighbors wonderful 21 folder $1 assortment; 10 other boxes; experience unnecessary; bonuses; request samples. SCHWER, 287, Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Big profits selling outstanding 21 folder $1 assortment. 8 other boxes. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla Company, Fitchburg S-2, Mass.

MEN-WOMEN—Dignified, permanent business; full-spare time. FINEST quality perfumes, low prices, big profits, territory protected; established 1925. RENSER, 30 Church St., N. Y. City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—$60; August only; unusually desirable 2-room furnished apt., detached home; 3 outside exposures. DU BOIS, 4817 Iowa (14th St), N. W. Georgia 7016.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Small furnished apt., near church, $10 week; also unfur. apts. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St. Ken. 4033.

EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS
Rentals Reduced
226-232-236-264-270. OWNED by Boston University. Fronting Charles River; all outside exposure; "8 minutes to Park St." 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration. Resident manager, 270 Bay State Rd., Apt. 17. KENmore 2444 or Superintendent in each house.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST BACK BAY, 2-4-room apts., warm, comfortable, conv., $40 to $53.50 unfurnished. Slightly more if furnished. We advise renting now for desirable suites. Free electricity for refrigeration, lights and elec. appliances after June 15; latest G. E. refrigerators and new gas ranges. Reliable management. 24A Clearway St. Tel. KEN more 0482

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR RENT—Camp on small lake, good fishing and bathing; excellent running water; comfortable beds. Reliable Jane, Orange, Mass.

TO LET balance of season, "Bayberry Cottage," 7 rooms, fireplace, 2-car garage, Ocean Ave., Blackman's Point, Brant Rock, Mass. Open for inspection or call Cen. 1299 (Boston).

COUNTRY BOARD

ALLEN HOMESTEAD—Ashnelot, N. H.; ideal for restful vacation; home cooking. $14 weekly. MRS. R. HARDY.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ALERT helper wanted in home of two adults, mother and daughter. Write 5 Independence Place, Ossining, N. Y., or phone Ossining 2596.

BROOKLINE MASS. — Wanted, young woman companion for short time; Christian Scientist preferred; references. Tel. Beacon 5726.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT REST HOME near Boston; reasonable rates. Address MRS. E. J. MARIA, Weston, Mass. Tel. Waltham 1042.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EAST PROVIDENCE, R. I., 108 Anthony St. —10-room modern house, 2-car garage; extra lot; exceptional value.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed
NAT STACEY, Prop.
14 Ellery St., Cambridge. Tro. 0036 Kir. 4083

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

WHY not bring in those old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in Return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

Sun Dial House

Come for the happy hours of a week-end, a summer, or a delicious meal, or make it your own real home. Rest, Study, or Play in the lovely country. Transportation to Beach and Church. Large cool rooms with running water. A sleeping porch if you wish. Fireplaces. Rates $15.00 to $25.00 a week.

Old Colony Hill Hingham, Mass. Hing. 1133

THE MAPLES—Quiet country home, modern conveniences, home cooking; $15 week. Mrs. Frank Smith, Alfred, Me. R. D. 2. Tel. Waterboro 62-21.

REAL ESTATE

SALE or exchange for Miami property; nine-room house, 3 baths. Write 477 Central Ave., Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.

ROOMS AND BOARD

MONTREAL, Que.—Single room with board in refined home; centrally located. 1926 Lincoln Avenue. Wilbank 3636.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

DOROTHA AGNES TOURIST HOME, 124 Union St., Bennington, Vt.—Mrs. H. D. LOUX, Prop. $1.00 per person. Open year round.

TORONTO, CANADA—Large airy rooms for tourists; near lake, Sunnyside and exhibition grounds; quiet residential street; make reservations, $1. BONNEVIEW, 33 Beaty Ave.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 104th, Near Riverside—Attractive front studio; gentleman; private entrance; radio; $8.50 weekly; private family; conveniences. Ac. 2-4985.

N. Y. C., 117 West 79th St. (6 W)—Double, single, running water, use kitchen, light, quiet, select, subways; $6-$9; unusual.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St. N. W.—Single and double rooms; transient or permanent; harmonious surroundings; southern cooked meals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1902 R St. N. W.—Exclusive home desires two refined guests; conv. to business; home cooking. Decatur 1754.

ROOMS WANTED

COUPLE and adult daughter wish two modern, sunny rooms with kitchenette in private home in N. Y. C.; furnished-unfurnished. $25-$30 monthly. Write Box C-14, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A MOTHER, experienced chauffeur, homemaker, tutor, and 10-year-old daughter, fine companion for younger children, wish to be useful in Christian Science home until Sept. 20. Box S-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

IN CANADA—Mother's help or housekeeper; Christian Scientists preferred; English, 25, experienced. MISS LUNT, 36 Towers Rd., Liverpool, England.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Accountant desires position; 13 years experience in charge of accounting department of corporation; university graduate. Write Box B-27, 712 Fulton Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SUMMER HOMES

MATTAPOISETT, Cape Cod, Mass.—Waterfront, completely furn., 4 sleeping rooms, bath; owner cannot use; reasonable for or any part of Aug., Sept. and Oct; electric and coal ranges. Mr. G. E. RYCROFT, 114 Naples Road, Brookline, Mass. Beacon 2449.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

Mrs. E. Ferguson, F.T.C.L. (Eng.), Gold Medalist. Summer course Interpretive Reading, Public Speaking, Speech Training. Enroll now. Y.W.C.A., Victoria, B. C. Studio 603 Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

Engravings and woodcuts by Dürer and his contemporaries.

[Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor each Monday]

Gold Galore, But No Pay

DENVER, July 22 (AP)—In a building crammed to the eaves with gold bars and gold coins, the employees are going payless. For five days 200 employees of the United States mint in Denver—where more gold is stored than anywhere else in the nation—have waited vainly for their pay checks to arrive. The workers were unable to explain the delay.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

EWARTS CAFETERIA
622 13th STREET, N. W.
112 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA.
113-14 MARKET, NORFOLK, VA.
Excellent Food
at Moderate Prices

NASH FLOOR CO.
Floor Scraping and Finishing
1016 20TH ST. N. W. WEST 1071

MAINE

BANGOR

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

Rines
43 MAIN STREET
LADIES' SHOP
SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES
MARINETTE SPORTWEAR

Phone 6422
JONES
Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

The Coffee House
LUNCHEON - AFTERNOON TEA
SUPPER
Good Parking
33 Franklin Street Tel. 2-2284

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
Smith's SPECIALTY shop
CRAIGLEIGH COATS, HATS, HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE *Opposite City Hall*

FAIRMOUNT BEAUTY PARLOR
EVERETT E. TIBBETTS
Scientific Care of Hair, Scalp and Face—Permanent Waving
854 HAMMOND ST. DIAL 8969

LEWISTON

The Air-Tred Shoe
FOR WOMEN
The patented air filler cushions every step you take.
"Shoes for the Entire Family"
MAYNARD'S BOOT SHOP
180 LISBON STREET
"The Store of Friendly Service"

PORTLAND

VALCUNA DRESSES
The Perfect Dress for Sportwear
$12.95
Won't wrinkle! — Won't stretch!
Won't sag! — Won't shrink!
WILL WASH!
We guarantee it 100%! In white or pastel shades. Sizes 14 to 20
PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN

Lamey-Wellehan
Announces
the Premier Showing of a Complete Assemblage of
I. Miller
Beautiful Shoes
539 Congress Street, Portland Me.

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Tel.: 1046. Address: 58 South St.
Open daily 9 to 11 a. m., except Saturday
Look for New Hampshire display advertisements in the news section.

HARVARD SHOE REPAIRING and SHINE PARLOR
All Kinds of Hats Cleaned and Reblocked
13 N. Main Street Tel. 432-M

STATIONERY GIFTS OFFICE SUPPLIES
The LATEST BOOKS *on Sale and in our Rental Library*
E. C. Eastman Co., Inc.
120 NORTH MAIN STREET

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET
SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 564 and 565

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD *(Continued)*

GROCERIES
Tam-O-Shanter Brand Canned Goods
The Economy Store
The Gifford Store
The Concord Public Market
The Derry Store
The Curtice Store

GORDON'S Fish Market
Fresh Halibut
Fresh Mackerel
and Lobsters!
Also a complete line of
Monarch Canned Goods
12 PLEASANT STREET Tel. 594

CITY COAL COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
NUTE B. FLANDERS, Mgr.

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Vacation Clothes —
New Arrivals Daily
Throughout the Summer!
HARRY G. EMMONS

HALL BROS. CO.
FUEL OIL—RANGE OIL
Highest Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

HARPER METHOD BEAUTY SERVICE
Shampooing, Care of Scalp, Waving — Manicuring, Facials, Cosmetics
HARPER METHOD SHOP
14 PARK STREET
TEL. 2301 CONCORD, N. H.

INSURANCE is our Business
SERVICE is our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
Dustin & Smith Ins. Agency
88 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 1719

Priscilla Garden Tea Room
STEAKS — CHOPS — SEA FOOD
The Sizzling Way
43 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

DOVER

MEN'S Jantzen WOMEN'S
MOLDED-FIT SWIMMING SUITS
Lothrops-Farnham Company

U. S. E. MODEL V. HEARING AID
Variable Volume Adjustment
Lightweight—Portable
Guaranteed for One Year
PRICE COMPLETE $51.25
Sold by
S. A. PARNEY COMPANY
574 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.

Daeris Tea Room and Restaurant and Candy Shop
Beautifully Situated at the Corner of Central Ave. and Third St., Moffill Bldg. Near B. M. Station—Tourists Welcome
QUALITY FOOD—COURTEOUS SERVICE
BREAKFAST SERVED

"WEBB'S GROCERY"
158 Washington St. Telephone 73
Fine Groceries, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Fancy Cookies, Cakes and Pastry
WE DELIVER OUR GOODS. PROMPT SERVICE.

LACONIA

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE
Birdseye Frosted Foods, Fruits and Vegetables — Associated Member S. S. Pierce & Co.
F. S. ROBERTS
Tel. 267-268 605 Main St., Laconia
Dealer in
Choice Western Beef, Pork, Lamb, Fish Oysters, Clams and Lobsters

J. P. Pitman & Co.
Bay State Paints
Varnishes, Lacquers, Brushes
Complete Line of Hardware
FISH AND GAME LICENSES ISSUED
519 MAIN STREET TEL. 359

OLESON'S INN
161 Court Street
Excellent Meals and Service
LACONIA, N. H.
Tel. 595 Home Cooking

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LACONIA *(Continued)*

STORY DRUG STORE
Exclusive Agents for
Elizabeth Arden's Toilet Preparations
KEMP'S NUTS
and SIGNATURE CHOCOLATES
24-HOUR FILM SERVICE
Tel. 500 Laconia, N. H.

GEORGE A. HEAD
Head's Electric Shop
Electric Contracting and Fixtures
Electric Appliances
FRIGIDAIRE—Sales and Service
ZENITH RADIO
LACONIA, N. H.

SERVING THE
Lake Winnipesaukee Region
We Welcome Vacation Folks
The Laconia National Bank
BANK SQUARE
Laconia New Hampshire

CHARLES F. WATERMAN
Jeweler
610 Main Street
Gifts of JEWELRY - SILVERWARE - CLOCKS - LEATHER - PENS - PENCILS - DIAMONDS

When in the Lake Region Visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's
GREAT FURNITURE STORE
We Specialize in Furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels and Camps.
MAIN STREET LACONIA, N. H.

MANCHESTER

For Buying—Building Repairing or Re-Financing Homes
Up to 50% of Bank's Valuation
SHARES ON SALE
Save the CO-OPERATIVE WAY
Manchester Building and Loan Association
992 ELM STREET

For Garden, Lawn and Porch!
Never before have summer furniture creations equalled the designs we are showing this year! Comfort, beauty and durability. Summer Draperies and Summer Rugs. Porch Shades.
The Doorway to Better Things
C. A. HOITT CO.
Valley and Wilson Streets

AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK
SAVINGS DEPOSITS
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Manchester, New Hampshire

Steele's Service Stores
815 Chestnut
Phone 296
776 Elm St.
Phone 4567

Hermsdorf Showcase Co.
Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of store fixtures and inside woodwork. Upholstering and furniture repairing.
Canal and Auburn Streets Tel. 4620

PURITAN OIL CO.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Gasoline—Motor Oils
Range and Fuel Oils
Your Patronage Solicited
TELEPHONE 1784

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 Manchester St. Tel. 3520-W

PLANNED CHARM! Truly charming home interiors never simply "happen." Rooms whose smart character remains with you long after a visit are results of careful planning. Our services will help you.
The Drapery Studio
36 West Central

Let our expert workmen help you keep your car in proper running order
Oiling and Greasing all makes of cars our specialty.
BROWN'S GARAGE
39 NORTH ADAMS STREET

PORTSMOUTH

GENERAL INSURANCE
Tel. 344
GARDNER AGENCY
FREDERICK D. GARDNER
307 STATE ST.

ONE-PIECE FOUNDATIONS
Back and Front Lace Corsets and Brassieres at
The Crowley Corset Shoppe
Woolworth Building
43 Congress Street

RED CROSS Shoes
SHAINES BOOT SHOP
Expertly Fitted by X-Ray
124 Congress Street

Need Radio Tubes?
The radio supply stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor will gladly supply your needs with Monitor-advertised products.

RHODE ISLAND

BARRINGTON

Mobilgas
100% Certified Lubrication—Mobiloil
Tires Tubes Accessories
L. P. Bosworth

NEWPORT

Order Your Milk Delivered in Cream Tops. It Costs No More.
ISLAND CREAMERY
8 ALBRO PLACE Tel. 1063

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures, Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET Tel. 304

JOSEPHSON'S
Nationally known footwear at reasonable prices.
Also a complete line of full-fashioned hosiery
(Mr. Henry Minsenberger is now associated with this store.)
130 THAMES STREET TEL. 344

THE CENTURY STORE
William Leys Dry Goods Company
Newport's Progressive Department Store
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

D. J. Sullivan Company
Coal
Coke, Wood
Fuel Oils
TELEPHONE 575
515 THAMES STREET
Estate of William E. Sullivan
Arthur L. Sullivan

William B. Scott & Co. Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

Office Supplies
29 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1870

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 THAMES ST. and 38 WASHINGTON SQ.

Newport Oil Corporation
Distributors for SHELL Gasoline and Burning Oils
SERVICE STATIONS:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

STOP at THE PURITAN RESTAURANT for *Luncheon, Dinners,* Regular meals, a la carte service, at all hours.
30 Elliot Street, Near Main
Opposite Fire Station
Tel. 1406-R

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 952 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

LEWIS R. BROWN
Portrait and Commercial Photography
DEVELOPING, PRINTING, ENLARGING
24-HOUR SERVICE
PICTURE FRAMING
Be sure to see our up-to-date line of Stationery, Books, Pictures and Office Supplies. Also Greeting Cards for all occasions.
34 Main Street Telephone 902

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Ave at 35th Street
PHONE 702 for
KAMO COAL!

NORFOLK

At Penders and all D. P. Stores
You Will Find That Large Loaf of Delicious
PRIDE BREAD

Compeco
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

RICHMOND

ROYAL LAUNDRY
Dial 3-9157
for
BETTER LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING
F. W. DABNEY & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family
ENNA JETTICK {5.00 / 6.00}
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND *(Continued)*

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

Select a Refined
GIFT
from
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Kirk Silverware—Jewelry Novelties
2nd at Broad St., RICHMOND, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

VISIT
Rainbow Gardens
for Tasty Food and Confections
1st Huntington National Bank Arcade
Phone 9858

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 Fourth Avenue Phone 9103

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 36th Street

INSURANCE *and* REAL ESTATE
FRED M. BAILEY
412 EIGHTH STREET Phone 5648

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Wear
"SMILE" HATS
Tom Campbell
SMILE Hat Shop
Opposite Palace Theatre

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength
TELEPHONE M 3277

Johnston's Ladies' Wear Ltd.
334 EIGHTH AVENUE WEST
CALGARY, ALBERTA
We specialize in quality and service at moderate prices
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS
City Hall Corner

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 3-5026 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 5 daily except Saturday 102 Commercial Bldg.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section

NOTICE
Don't forget to visit
"The House of Youth"
Where they meet the style and beat the price
AT DUNCAN'S LADYWEAR Ltd.
10307 Jasper Avenue
EDMONTON, CANADA

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THIS CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Hudson's Bay Company
Be kind to your feet by wearing good fitting shoes—all styles for summer wear in our popular Shoe Departments.
PHONE 27141

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company

Re-Style Your Fur Coat

Now is the time to have your fur coat re-styled in the new 1935-36 winter fashions. Let us give you an estimate on your coat! You may choose any style from our stock!

Summer prices now prevail!

Furs, Second Floor

RED & WHITE STORES

Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by

Western Grocers Limited

Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

"By every test the very best"

CITY DAIRY Limited

Milk Cream Butter

Hall Driver or Phone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.

32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3320

Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section.

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.

Milk Cream—Butter Ice Cream

GARFIELD 2334

Hamilton's Drugs Limited

175 John St. S.—Regent 1868
Main and Locke—Regent 2580
Cannon and Sherman—Garfield 8404
220 Kenilworth N.—Garfield 4422
Concession and E. 23 St.—Garfield 7110
Main and Gage—Garfield 4224

BATHING CAPS, SHOES, EAR PLUGS AND TOWELS

We Deliver Anything Anywhere

46 KENILWORTH AVE. N GAR 5570

HARRISON COAL COMPANY

STELCO and BY-PRODUCT COKE
AMERICAN ANTHRACITE

RALPH SEALE (Partner) Gar. 8783-W

MORRIS

Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.

LADIES HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.

97 KING STREET EAST

Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

LONDON

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Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Are you taking advantage of our wonderful

SATURDAY SALES?

Specials in every department—at prices strictly for Saturday morning only.

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Cleaner and Dyer

of Recognized Ability

LONDON and SARNIA

5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

IDEAL BAKERY

Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.

Our drivers deliver gladly.
Special phone orders expected.

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Ontario Furniture Ltd.

Homefurnishers

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1179

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Better Clothing for Men at Lower Prices

Also Stores at Stratford and Galt

Bargain BAG O' WASH
Costs Little—Saves Much

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Met.3881

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AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES

Limited

Footwear Needs for All the Family

MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN

and we fit sizes properly

326 Dundas Street Met. 8238

55 Stores in Canada

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Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—

please mention

The Christian Science Monitor

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LONDON
(Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

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FINE QUALITY

DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELLERY

GENUINE SHEFFIELD REPRODUCED ON COPPER

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LIMITED

THE RELIABLE JEWELLERS

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"SUPERTEST"

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

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Middlesex Motors Ltd.

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30 employees. Modern equipment. 8 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars

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FINER FOODS

Full line all table supplies.

Handle only Government Inspected Blue Brand Beef

Groceteria, Fruits and Vegetables

879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor

Met 5404-05 We Deliver

OTTAWA

PRODUCERS DAIRY

MILK CREAM ICE CREAM BUTTER

Phone Queen 050

Fisher The Shop of Fashion Craft

110-112 SPARKS STREET

There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED

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The Ottawa Evening Citizen

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Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel

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Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

McIntosh & Watts

The China Hall

245-247 Bank St. Near Lisgar.

Phone 40-49 Queen

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In PORT ARTHUR CANADA

For the Finest in "BLANKETS" and "IRISH-LINEN"

see

MATTHEWS Dry Goods Ltd.

Visit

A. J. Dawes & Son

17 South Cumberland Street

For Fine Furs

In Stock or made to your order. Cleaning, Restyling on short notice.

ONTARIO

PORT ARTHUR
(Continued)

G. F. Atkinson

Jeweler and Watchmaker

8 South Cumberland Street

Fine Diamonds Are Cheaper in Canada

Fine China Spode and English Dinnerware

Best Quality in Silverware, Watches, Local Stone Jewelry, Gift Shop

Headquarters for

Hudson's Bay and Kenwood Blankets

Irish Linens Jaeger Wool Wear

McNULTY'S LIMITED

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- SAVES MONEY
- NO COUNTING
- SEND ANYTHING

Phone Today

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The Best Food Served in the Best Way to the Best People

Ellen Bradley's Grill

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Nellie May Vanity Shoppe

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Miss Puritan says:—

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE

292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.

106 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's

Selected Grade Milk

is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.

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Callow Brothers

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OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856

Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

MacKey's Bread

"Ontario's Leading Bakers for 20 Years."

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LLoydbrook 8500

The Hoodleigh

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RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS

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ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Pictures and FRAMING

Greeting Cards for All Occasions

THE RIPPON ART

490 BLOOR STREET W.

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Ed Laird

Men's Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Ties

Clothes of good taste at the price of ordinary clothes.

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ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456

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MONTREAL
(Continued)

The Summer Side of BEAUTY . . .

. . . is a problem that invites your consideration. Weekends in the country, fishing trips, swimming, lazy days in the sun . . . all leave their mark on complexion and hair. Simpsons Beauty Salon specializes in refreshing the hair and skin through facials, permanent waving, manicuring and beauty culture. Plan a visit NOW.

SIMPSONS—FIFTH FLOOR

Phone Pl. 7221

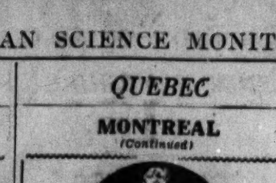
For Appointment

Simpsons

MONTREAL

ENTIRE STOCK OF Women's Fine Shoes

Now Offered At Greatly Reduced Prices



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Made to Measure

Remodelling and Repairing

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MANUFACTURING FURRIERS,

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Imported direct from Ireland and the Continent.

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Large assortment in latest designs, $2.00 dozen and up.

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"The Canadian Owned Stores"

MEATS, GROCERIES FRUITS, VEGETABLES

Use the Phone—We Deliver

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8 LAUNDRY SERVICES

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WI. 4115

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Buy With Confidence!

SIMPSONS

Guarantee is your full protection

THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

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Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY, LTD.

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Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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AGENTS required for complete range of high class wax polishes for floors, furniture and shoes; selling at competitive prices. Write "Fort" Polishes," 26 Oakley Rd., Luton, Beds.

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WHEN in Boston, U. S. A., live in apartments owned by the Shawmut Realty Trust; comfortably furnished suites, 1 to 4 rooms $31-$96 monthly. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway St., Boston, Mass.

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HENDON—Close Christian Science church, comfortable home, bed-sitting rooms with breakfast or full board. Bond, 4 West Avenue, N. W. 4.

LONDON—Full or partial board; single or double rooms; Christian Scientists welcomed; near Finchley Road Station. Mrs. Thurston, 83 Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6. MAIda Vale 7326

MRS. ALWYN has removed to 79 Inverness Terrace, London, W. 2.; near three churches and within 5 minutes' walk Kensington Gardens. Bayswater 3039

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THE RAEBURN GALLERY, Book and Gift Dept. 83 Piccadilly, London, W. 1. Any Book Supplied.

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LADY, middle-aged, with small capital, would like to meet one in similar circumstances, Christian Scientist preferred, with view to running house for paying guests, London. Box W-98, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed, wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME. B. FESTA

83 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1

Tel. Welbeck 6439

Agents for Kickerauck Underarments

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The Service Bureau Employment Agency

Domestic Staff, Secretaries, Governesses' and Nurses

114, Fulham, Rd., London, S. W. 3. Ken. 3836

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LONDON, West Hampstead—Furnished flatlet in owner's house; sittingroom, bedroom, kitchen; own meter; use bath, 26/6 including electric light. 5 Birchington Rd., N. W. 6. MAIda 2701.

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LONDON, KENSINGTON, 47, Harrington Gardens and Camden Hill—Unfurnished, self-contained sunny flats overlooking gardens; large rooms, passenger lifts, constant hot water, central heating. Apply Store 4 William Street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 3810

LONDON—Attractive, self-contained flat; superior house, 5 rooms, large hall, bath, geyser, lavatory, garage, hard court; vacant; owner there 1-3 p. m.; 49, 97 buses near. 2 Blenkarne Road, Bolingbroke Grove, Wandsworth Common.

LONDON—Unfurnished flat vacant; sitting-room, bedroom, kitchenette, bathroom and lavatory; 2nd floor; 5 mins. Marble Arch. 32/6 weekly. 5 Burwood Place, W. 2.

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58A Brompton Road, London

Phone Kensington 2629 Nr. Knightsbridge Tube

PERIOD AND MODERN FURNITURE from her own factory. Specialist in small pieces for flats and houses. Illustrated catalogue on application.

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SEVENOAKS, Kent.—Freehold private residence; 2 reception, 7 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom etc.; central heating; garage for 2 cars; central position; £1850. Donaldson, 10 The Drive.

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ALL insurances, including house purchase; special abstainers rates; (9:30-6 p. m., Temple Bar 5952). Borthwick, 98 Mayfair Ave., Ilford, Essex.

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AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)

Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.

Members of the British Launderers' Research Association

Tel. Park 7211 Estd. 1864

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY

103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10.

Depot at 150 High Street, Notting Hill Gate.

The Crown Laundry Co. Ltd.

RIGAULT ROAD, FULHAM

Telephone Putney 0127

gives good service at reasonable prices. Soft water used. Mending done. Personal attention given by Mrs. Joyce Newton to customers' wishes.

The RELIANCE LAUNDRY

Prop.: H. LEE (Phone WILLS 0840)

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY LAUNDRY built up by recommendation. Work well done, and returned fully aired, and ready for use. Prices moderate. Prompt collection and delivery. Price list on application: 89 Villiers Road, Willesden Green, N. W. 2

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Models, Adaptation, Renovation, Design

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ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied; driving instruction and insurances arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 50 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2239

NEW and Used Cars; repairs; reboring; tuition £3 per 6 lessons; hire cars from 4d. mile; insurance. B. H. BAKER & CO., 36 Holland Park Mews, London, W. 11. Park 2111.

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BANSTEAD, Surrey—1 or 2 ladies as paying guests received in detached house; quiet; large garden; garage; near station; 30 mins. Victoria. Box W-100, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Well-appointed single or double room, southern exposure, overlooking quiet Kensington Square; private family; excellent home cooking; every comfort. Flaxman 1756. Box M-2591, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.

PIANO TUNING

LONDON. F. G. Mukle. Piano and Organ tuning and repairs. Music-Roll Manufacturer, 47, Airedale Ave., W. 4. Shepherds Bush 1568.

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CHARTERED accountant in London requires junior or articled clerk straight from school. Box W-81, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Caretaker for light work until 2 p. m., in return for free accommodation of large living room, bedroom and kitchenette. Box W-86, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—House-Parlourmaid, also Kitchenmaid required for high-class service flat. Apply 191 Queen's Gate, S. W. 7. Phone Kensington 3914.

TRAVELLER—London area, stationery, printing, preferred with connection; speciality carbon paper and ribbons. Box W-94, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

COOK experienced, four years' reference; middle age. Apply Edith Montague, "Belmont," Grove Rd., Compton, nr. Winchester, Hants.

EXPERIENCED, capable stenographer offers services, private or office. Box W-87, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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FULL SECRETARIAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES—Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff, dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 3180. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO. 20 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2

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EALING COMMON—Large rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with service, catering; close to tube, buses, trams; open position. 15 Hangar Lane, London, W. 5. ACORN 3982.

LONDON — Newly decorated, comfortably furnished rooms, hot and cold basins, 3 bathrooms; central heating throughout; from 75/- weekly 65 Belgrave Rd., S. W. 1. Tel. Victoria 2472.

LONDON—Artist lets few bed-sitting rooms in cottage, of restful, unusual atmosphere; electric light, phone, soft water; 1 minute Christian Science church. 29 Kensington Place, W. 8.

LONDON, S. W. 7—Double suites, private bathrooms, from 4 gns., at 76 Cornwall Gardens; divan rooms, all conveniences, from 1 gn., at 8 Manson Place, Queen's Gate.

LONDON—Attractive bed-sitting rooms, service, catering, every convenience; half a minute Hyde Park. 2 Craven Hill Gardens, W 2. Tel Paddington 5976

LONDON, N. 16—Furnished rooms; some attendance; comfortable, very convenient. Box M-2810, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

NORTH LONDON—Crouch End (near bus, tube), lady offers 2 pleasant unfurnished rooms (one fitted kitchenette); all modern conveniences. Write OWNER, 46 Hornsey Rise, N. 19.

NORBURY, London, S. W. 16—Bed-sitting for 1 or 2; buses pass door for London; comfortable; musical; moderate terms. REYNOLDS, 1197 London Rd.

SUNSHINE ROOMS—24 Barkston Gardens, London, S. W. 5. Newly converted, equipped with P. O. telephones, hot and cold water (concealed), electric fires, divan beds, lounge; a minute from Earl's Court Station. Single rooms 37/6, double rooms from 2½ gns. Including breakfast and service. Flaxman 0921.

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SECRETARIAL TRAINING for Educated Girls leads to well-paid posts. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, etc. Positions found. Moderate fees. MRS. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a Westbourne Grove, London, W. 2. (Bay 2902)

MISS MARY HARRISON, L. R. A. M., visits and receives pupils for pianoforte. Apply 54 Cleveland Rd., South Woodford, London, E. 18.

PIANOFORTE teacher desires pupils, experienced; examinations, competitions; also accompanist. Miss Craddock, L.R.A.M., A.L.A.M., 39 Spencer Rd., London, W. 4.

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Surveyors, Estate Agents and Valuers

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Phone: Ealing 2127

Houses and Flats of every description. Rents collected. Mortgages arranged. Insurances effected.

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(The House Bureau) Flaxman 7747

Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea

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Special attention Rent collection and management.

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LONDON

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BUILDER — CONTRACTOR DECORATIONS

209 West End Lane, Hampstead, N. W. 6

Tel. Maida Vale 2146

Your Dress Allowance Goes Further at the Unique

ONE-PRICE-DRESS-SHOP

Everything 2½ Guineas

Morning, afternoon, dinner and evening dresses, evening wraps, suits, ensembles, tailor-mades, coats, brides' and bridesmaids' dresses. Styled after Paris fashions, of quality materials with perfect cut and finish. Made in own workrooms. Personal shoppers only.

Only Derand does it. 106 BAKER ST., W. 1

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS

23, BUCKLERSBURY.

3 door from Mansion House

QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.

PHONE, CITY 3930

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PRACTICAL FURRIERS

Specializing in remodeling, renovations, redyeing, etc.

Reliable Furs at Specially Low Prices

PETERS & WHELAN LTD.

14 Clifford St., Bond St., W. 1 (Regent 6961)

(20 Years' West End Experience)

Day & Evening Gowns-Blouses

Evelyn Malcolm

51 South Molton Street, W.1.

Telephone Mayfair 3904

LANGHOLM LAUNDRY

Point Pleasant, Putney Bridge Rd. S. W. 18 Putney 0549

Dyeing and Cleaning

Regular Deliveries All Over London.

Short Notice Orders Promptly Dealt With

JANE Ltd.

HATS, FROCKS, FURS, Etc.

50 Curzon Street

Opposite Christian Science church Mayfair, W. 1. Telephone Grosvenor 2634

Paddington 5929 *Visit*

MARTIN MISHLER'S

MODERN HAIRDRESSING SALOON *for Ladies and Gentlemen*

First-class Service Moderate Charges

43 EDGWARE RD. Marble Arch, London

"Elizabeth"

WOOLS and ART NEEDLEWORK LINGERIE

HOSIERY : : OVERALLS

266 High Road, Lee, S. E. 13

Tel. Lee Green 2623

J. COLLINS & SONS

HIGH-CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS

Let us phone for your orders daily.

Prompt attention.

Motor delivery London and District daily.

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WESTERN 0921

COURT DRESSMAKER

Revilo-Powell

Late fitter to Handley-Seymour

Now at 22 King Street Portman Square, W. 1

Tel.: Welbeck 1741

Colonial Customers Invited

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(free access without notice)

SAFE DEPOSIT

(for jewellery, papers, etc.)

COLD STORAGE

(for Furs, Rugs, etc.)

PALL MALL SAFE DEPOSIT

Carlton St., Lower Regent St., S. W. 1

(50 yards from Piccadilly Circus)

Phone: Whitehall 4545

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Manicure, Face-Cleansing, Skin Preparations, Moderate Prices

50 Seymour St. W. 1 Padd. 7592

COAL COKE

N. PEGG & CO. LTD.

LONDON, S. W. 5

Kew, Clapham, Wimbledon, Forest Hill, Penge, Bromley, Bickley, Hayes (Kent) and throughout London.

Telephone: FULham 6603

FULLER'S DOMESTIC LAUNDRY

York Road, Wimbledon, Surrey

"WE SERVE TO DESERVE"

HIGH-CLASS FAMILY LAUNDERING

Ladies' Lace and Silk Lingerie a Speciality. Art and Household Dyeing and Cleaning. Court Dress. Masonic Regalia. Military and Naval Uniforms. Fancy Dress, etc

Phone LIBerty 3554

Earley's COAL AND COKE

Make warm friends

135 WESTBOURNE PARK ROAD, W. 2

Phone: Bayswater 2288 (3 lines)

Motor Garage and Engineers

MAURICE RICHOUX

BLANDFORD GARAGE

Blandford Mews, Baker Street, W.

Telephone Welbeck 1286

Repairs by Expert Mechanics
Cars supplied and garaged.

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58 Baker St., W.1. Welbeck 3732

Chocolates, Confiserie, Marrons Glacés, Teas and Light Refreshments, Wedding Cakes

Rooms Let for Parties and Small Dances

LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

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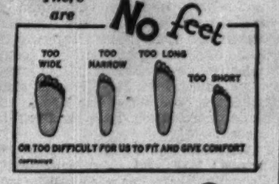

OR TOO DIFFICULT FOR US TO FIT AND GIVE COMFORT

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302-308 Regent Street, W. 1.

Alice Dean Foot Fitter

SHOES

for Men and Women

that satisfy the desire for style and comfort

73 Lower SLOANE STREET

LONDON, S. W. 1

Sloane 2171

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WESTBOURNE GROVE

MEAT, FISH, POULTRY, COOKED MEATS, BAKERY, FRUIT, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, GROCERY, PROVISIONS AND IRONMONGERY. RESTAURANT CATERING

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STANLEY J. PETTINGALL

INSURANCE BROKER

INSURANCE

Tel. Silverthorn 2018-19

Station Approach, Chingford or by appointment at 1 and 2 Gracechurch St., London, E. C. 3

Timothy Whites

Having recently acquired the business of Messrs. Hopes Ltd. of 204 Church Street, Kensington, beg to announce the removal to new and more commodious premises at

27 HIGH STREET NOTTING HILL GATE, W. 11

Issued by Timothy Whites & Taylors Ltd.

Phone Regent 5853-4

Louis

262 Regent St. London, W. 1 (Oxford Circus opposite Jays)

PERMANENT WAVING

2, 2½ and 3 Gns.

1st Prize and Awards for Permanent Waving

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FLORIST and GARDENER

148 Sloane St. London, S.W.1. Sloane 1910

Cut Flowers, Foliage, Mixed bunches, Window Boxes, Garden work of all descriptions. Flowers sent to all boats.

Telegrams: Gwyn-Moyra "Knights"

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"

is the slogan adopted by

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who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers. 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9

LONDON N.—Wood Green

A. Barton & Co. Ltd.

The WOOD GREEN SUPER STORE

Complete House Furnishers
Fancy and General Drapers

26-36 High Rd. and The Barton Arcade

MOUNTVIEW 6001-2

LONDON N. W. Golders Green

PICTURE FRAMING

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Paintings and Engravings

Skilfully Cleaned and Restored. Estimates Given for All Classes of Work.

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C. DINGLEY

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Phone Speedwell 1229

and at 7 The Arcade, Liverpool St., E.C.2. Phone Bishopsgate 8666

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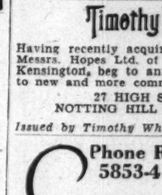

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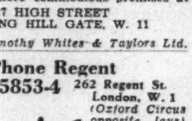

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Flying for Fun Increases As Seen in Pleasure Craft At Detroit Aircraft Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — Pleasure flying is populating the skies with as many planes as the commercial lanes if the opening of the All-American Aircraft Show here Saturday is any guage.

Not only are the ships designed for the sportsmen fliers prominent in the show but on the eve of its opening there was a preview of the planes which brought out "socialities" and impetuous pleasure fliers as well as the seasoned veterans, who flew in from all directions for a glimpse of the latest achievements of aeronautical designers.

They saw small planes designed for those who flirt with the clouds on Saturday and Sunday jaunts. They saw ships for the businessmen which could be outfitted as cometing offices.

Flying Picture Studio

Some of these were outfitted with complete commercial displays and there was in evidence the Detroit News' flying photographic studio. There were the latest Pullmans of the commercial lanes. However, they talked most of the progress made by the designers of the pleasure trips in the three years since the last show.

They clustered around the Aeronca, one of the light planes which carries two people in a single side-by-side cockpit. It is one of the ships designed for local flying of the sportsmen. Not a ship adapted for cross-country flying, its cruising speed is 80 miles an hour, it holds two new world's records in the light plane distance category. That it would be nice for week-end trips was indicated by a small baggage compartment at the rear of the seat. Shown with it was a set of Edo flats to be used when the plane is equipped as a seaplane.

Retractable Gear Popular

Embodied in the Beechcraft plane they saw the three principal improvements in aircraft design during the past three years — retractable landing gear, the controllable pitch propeller and landing flaps.

"Ninety-three per cent of the air lines now are using the retractable landing gear," Walter H. Beech, the plane's designer, explained, "and the business executive now is offered the same gear on a fast, privately-owned plane.

"Insurance underwriters recognize the retractable gear as being safer for emergency landing in rough fields with the wheels in a retracted position."

Cuts Landing Speed

The controllable pitch propeller facilitates takeoffs from short fields and permits a sharper climb. Landing flaps on the wings permit the pilot to reduce his landing speed which in the new Beech plane has produced a four-to-one ratio between its 202-mile-an-hour flying speed and its 50-mile-an-hour landing speed.

Making its debut at the show was the new Curtiss-Wright Sparrow which has been under secret construction in St. Louis. The spectators saw a two-place, side-by-side low-wing, all-metal monoplane but nothing was said of its performance. Obviously, it, too, was among the many ships designed for the sportsmen fliers.

For the sportsmen who like speed and have a fine touch there was the Gee-Bee racer, raced for the first time last fall by Lee Gehlbach in the Bendix dash from Los Angeles to Cleveland and later in the London to Australia race by Miss Jacqueline Cochran. It is a long-range racer capable of cruising 240 miles an hour for 2500 miles.

Another ship making its debut was the Hammond Model Y ship, designed by a recent University of Michigan graduate, Dean Hammond, and who has fresh in his pocket a Government contract for 15 of the ships for the bureau of air commerce.

The plane also caught the sportsmen's fancy. It carries two people, is easy to operate and has an extremely low landing speed and rapid takeoff. The Menasco motor is of the pusher type and is installed at the rear of the cabin, between outrigger booms.

Youngsters with model planes will share in the activities of the show. The youngsters will have their model plane contests.

Announcement was received that Capt. W. H. Wincapaw, of Boston, Mass., will join the seaplane squadron which will fly to Detroit Monday from the Atlantic seaboard. He will fly the largest ship to the show. From his vast ship it is a far cry to the 400 model ships Detroit youngsters will have on display. But there are the giants among these for one ambitious youth built a plane with a six-foot wing spread and powered it with a small gasoline motor.

England Sees Gramovision— Before U. S. Uses Television

Seeing, as well as hearing, through phonograph records is now made possible by a process being demonstrated in England. The inventor's preliminary experiments deal with close-ups of the faces of speakers and singers, but he hopes soon to reproduce complete motion pictures accompanied by sound.

The sound is recorded in the usual way, but on parallel tracks the stream of varying light intensity picked up by the television scanning device is recorded, after being converted into mechanical vibrations.

When the record is played these vibrations are reconverted into electric impulses as the pick-up passes over the track. The television receiver then turns these into a visual image in the usual way. Thirty-line pictures may be reproduced.

The inventor refers to the process as "gramovision."

* * *

When short waves leave a radiocasting station, they start on a long trip that carries them to the upper atmosphere where they are reflected back, but around the world, as well.

Experiments by a Norwegian engineer, Jorgen Hals, and other scientists, show that short waves may pass around the world a score of times and still be strong enough to be picked up by a radio receiver, according to World-Radio, published in London.

In one of these tests a signal was broadcast and an echo of it was heard three seconds later. This apparently meant that the wave had circled the globe 21 times. The way it is figured out really is very simple. Radio waves travel 186,000 miles a second. The earth is about 24,000 miles around. Now then, the signal was heard three seconds after it left the transmitter. In that three seconds, it must have traveled 558,000 miles. Divide that figure by 24,000, which is what the scientists did, and you have a quotient of 21, or the number of times it went around the globe.

That discovery urged the scientists to go deeper into the subject, and now they have found what they call "multiple echoes." These occurred, as a rule, in series of three seconds. A signal's first echo, for example, was heard three seconds after it left the transmitter. Another and fainter echo was caught six seconds after it was emitted. And on and on, every three seconds.

Just to make it more complicated, the scientists decided to drag in some sunspot theories, and this left them deeper than ever in the wireless mire. After some serious thinking and calculating, they deduced that the echoes are at their best when sunspot activity is greatest.

Not satisfied, they waited until a nice eclipse of the sun came along and again went echo hunting. This time they found that the echoes disappeared when the moon was between the sun and the earth.

One quaint custom of these echoes is to get weaker on each rebound, and then to pass out with a feeble grunt of disgust that was not present in the original signal.

* * *

An investigation of the actual status of television developments for both transmission and reception equipment has been started by the research council of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences in Hollywood, and a committee of film engineers has been appointed to carry on the project.

As its first step, the committee decided recently to make a complete summary of all published material on television.

Interest in the possibilities of television has grown among the Hollywood studios, an official of the academy said, but he discounted any possibility that motion pictures might surrender their place in the amusement world overnight, regardless of improvements in the new form of transmitting pictures.

Motion pictures, he pointed out, are due for a great increase in the use of color, and also should have some degree of third dimensional qualities before long. With these improvements, the movies should be able to hold their own, it was said.

[A Monday Short-Wave Feature]

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)
For Sunday, July 28

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc.

New York

New York City—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

North Carolina

Rocky Mount—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WEED, 1420kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc, W9XAA, 6.08mc.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1130kc.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

New South Wales

Chatswood (Second Church, Sydney): Church Edifice, Albert Avenue and Victor Street, 8 p. m., Sept 3.
Sydney (First Church): Church Edifice, Forbes and Liverpool Streets, Darlinghurst, 8 p. m., Sept. 2.
Parramatta: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Aug. 29.

United States

California

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 3 p. m., July 28.
La Jolla (Fourth Church, San Diego): Granada Theater, 3 p. m., July 28.
San Francisco (First Church): Church Edifice, California and Franklin Streets, 8 p. m., Aug. 1.

Houses Usurp Hotels

An increasing number of so-called guest houses have been making inroads on the business of the large hotels in Bermuda, say American trade observers in that colony.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

42

Check √ Yes or No

1. Are the following states properly ranked in order according to size: Texas, California, Montana, Colorado, Arizona? (Yes..... No.....)

2. Is the following statement correct in every particular: "After enjoying a visit at Niagara, we enrolled for the season at Chatauqua"? (Yes..... No.....)

3. Did Oliver Goldsmith write "She Stoops to Conquer"? (Yes..... No.....)

4. Is Algeria in Algiers? (Yes..... No.....)

5. In the Bible, does the book of Ecclesiastes follow Proverbs? (Yes..... No.....)

6. Are all of the following words misspelled: minature, embarass, accomodate, kimona, cold-slaw? (Yes..... No.....)

7. Is the present session of Congress the seventy-fourth? (Yes..... No.....)

8. Is "inquiry" correctly accented on the second syllable? (Yes..... No.....)

9. Is Paris larger than Moscow? (Yes..... No.....)

10. Does a ship sail farther from Boston to Cape Town than from New Orleans to Cape Town? (Yes..... No.....)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Daily Anecdote

Roosevelt and Formalities

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Theodore Roosevelt became President, he broke many presidential precedents. There was, for example, an established rule whereby the President took precedence over his wife. This rule went into the discard; he refused to pass through a door before any woman.

Another established rule was that the President should never enter the home of anyone outside the official family—the members of the cabinet. So Mr. Roosevelt walked out of the White House one morning and over to the home of Senator Hanna, with whom he breakfasted.

Perhaps the greatest shock he gave to the sticklers for formalities was when he dropped into the British Embassy for an informal and friendly chat with Lord Pauncefote. Strictly speaking, the British Embassy was foreign soil, and presidents didn't step on foreign soil. In the eyes of some it was little short of treason, so just to give them something more to think and talk about, Mr. Roosevelt paid a visit to the President of Panama.

Daily Features

A Smile From Bali

The Charms of Bali, That Delightful Little Gem in the Dutch East Indies, Have Been Heralded by Fortunate Travelers. One of Our Readers, Frederick Simpson of Los Angeles, Offers to the Monitor Camera Club His Selection as the "Belle of Bali." All in Favor Please Rise. It Is Unanimous.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

From Myra to Cnidus

WHEN Paul was traveling toward Rome, there to appeal to the emperor, he took passage on an Alexandrian vessel which had put in at Myra in Asia Minor on its way to Italy (Acts 27:5f.). Scarcely had the ship left Myra when it encountered severe headwinds; and though the sailors seem to have kept the boat close to shore in the calmer water, they "sailed slowly many days" (verse 7) before coming abreast of the town of Cnidus, some 130 geographical miles west of Myra, a distance which under favorable circumstances could have been easily accomplished in one day:

On passing Cnidus, the ship entered the Aegean Sea, there meeting the full force of the wind, and was forced to turn southward and seek shelter under the lee of the island of Crete (Acts 27:7).

Quotation for Today

GOOD deeds are trophies erected in the hearts of men.
—XENOPHON

Brevities

Windsor Daily Star: Now that they're going to make a solid gasoline resembling cheese, picnic sandwiches, to avoid unhappy mistakes, will have to be put up in liquid form.

Atlanta Constitution — From the way automobiles are selling, people are looking at Old Man Depression from rear-vision mirrors.

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Traveling Stenographer

ONE business girl, out of a job, started out one day with her portable typewriter. She asked at homes if there was any need for a typed letter being written, a set of cooking recipes typed on file cards, a club paper to be typed, or some article that the housewife wished to send to a magazine put in properly written form. The girl felt that she might have gradually to build up a clientele in this work but she was delighted when it appeared that women were eager to have this small typing service taken care of, and to find a person they could have subject to call to do such work. Her daily small sums footed up to more than the cut salary she had been getting prior to losing her job.

Betty R. L.

A Word a Day

The ABC of American Surnames

3

(By Howard F. Barker, Research Associate, American Council of Learned Societies.)

CLARK ranks with *Harris* as the seventeenth or eighteenth most popular of American family titles, and is borne by one in four hundred of our people. The 320,000 Clarks in the country could form a city ten times the size of Clarksburg, W. Va. While thus highly common, Clark is most familiar in the area from Massachusetts to Ohio.

It is extremely well represented in England and Scotland, with a headquarters in southern Scotland and another in central England, and outposts in northern and eastern Ireland. *Clark*, like *Clarke*, means "clerk." All three forms are surnames, but *Clerk* is now rare in the United States, although highly common in colonial New York.

The divergent spellings trace to the days when people spelled to suit their fancy. In this country there are nine *Clarks* to every *Clarke*, but in England the ratio is four to three. Both here and there, local ratios fluctuate erratically except that *Clarke* is in greater favor with city than with country people. Among Scots there are many *Clarks*, but few *Clarkes*; among Irish on the old sod this condition is reversed, but among Irish-Americans the form *Clark* is the more popular.

Davis is No. 7 among our leading names. Its greatest numerical strength comes from England and Wales, where it is commonly and broadly used, although excelled in numbers by *Davies*. Its next greatest strength comes from substitution for *Davies*. Why the substitution, no one knows, but certain it is that the popular Welsh and English Davies is almost a rare name in these United States. The third element in the popularity of *Davis* is Jewish use, and the fourth, a little backing from the Irish Province of Leinster.

Like *Davies*, *Davidson*, and *Davison*, the popular surname means "son of David." Since it terminates in *-s* rather than in *-son*, it is less commonly used in Scotland and northern England than are *Davidson* and *Davison*. Lowland Scotland is the British "home" of names ending in *-son*, and Wales the "home" of the names ending in *-s*, like *Davis*.

(Next Monday: "Evans," "Foster," and "Green")

In Lighter Vein

Polite

The small girl was paying her first visit alone. She had been drilled carefully beforehand by her mother as to how she was to behave. "If they ask you to dine with them," the mother said, "you must say, 'No, thank you, I have already dined.'"

The child listened attentively and, accordingly, when her little friend's father said, "Come along, Moll", you must have a bite with us," she remembered her mother's instructions, and said in a polite and dignified manner, "No, thank you, I have already bitten."

Conspicuous

Little John went to Sunday school for the first time with his grandmother. When he arrived at home and was asked what he did, he said: "Oh, they sang—I do not know what the other children were singing, but I sang 'Yankee Doodle.'"

Howlers

These replies were given in a recent general knowledge test:

A galleon—eight pints.

A freeman—an unmarried man.

A secret—something you only tell your friends.—*The Schoolmaster.*

No Point

Disappointed Humorist: "You sit on every joke I send you."

Editor: "Let me assure you that I should certainly not do that if there was any point to them."—*Outspan.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Maid and Minister

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IN THE daytime she is merely Anna, colored maid in charge of the ladies' rest room in the basement of a drug store at Broadway and Forty-third Street; but in the evening she is her real self, the Rev. Anna Angoy, ordained minister of Mount Bethel Holy Church of Mount Sinai at 125 West 130th Street. Here every night she may be found preaching; for if the church is not Miss Anna's chief means of financial support, it is decidedly her chief interest in life.

From maid to minister may be a far cry, but Anna has found a way to bridge it. Every day she writes a quotation from the Bible on a card and slips it in a corner of the frame of the large mirror which hangs on the wall of the rest room, where hundreds of ladies daily cannot avoid seeing it as they powder their noses and adjust their hats.

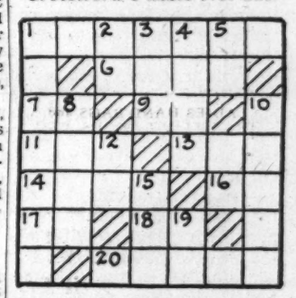
Not a single day of the ten years that she has worked as maid in the rest room has she failed to put up a new card, each bearing its Biblical text inscribed in a large, unformed hand, with a serene disregard of the conventions of punctuation and, at times, of spelling.

These quotations from the Bible, quietly but steadily carrying their message at the hub of America's biggest city, have had a profound influence on the lives of many women.

Although the cards are displayed in a ladies' rest room, their influence is not confined entirely to women. Every morning when Anna goes to punch the clock at the desk where the cut-rate theater tickets are sold, the men employed there call out, "Well, Anna, what's the lesson for today?" Slowly she reads the day's text, and solemnly they repeat it after her. This little ritual finished, Anna punches the clock and goes about her work.

As long as she is employed at the rest room, Anna declares, she will continue to put up a new card every day in the frame of the large mirror that hangs on the wall. "If one day you come in here and see no card," she said with a smile, "you will know I have quit the job and have gone preaching."

Crossword Puzzle No. 119



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Something unknown
6—Subtle emanation
7—Negation
9—Proceed
11—Mischievous child
13—Cause to be seated
15—Appendage
17—Accomplish
18—Conjunction
19—Provided that
21—Save

Down

1—That which advises
2—A continent (abbr.)
3—To drag with effort
4—God of love
5—Sun-god
8—Persian poet
10—Warehouse
12—Jumbled type
14—A fish
16—Border
20—Musical note

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hymie Dobson's Side Show*

By Le Pelley

I ENJOYED YOUR CIRCUS — NOW I WANT TO SEE HYMIE'S SIDE SHOW
SINCE YOU ARE OUR ONLY CUSTOMER, SUSIE, WE WILL ALL GO WITH YOU — WE DO NOT KNOW WHAT IT IS OURSELF
THIS WAY
BIG CIRCUS
H.D.'s SIDE SHOW THIS WAY
NOBODY IS TAKING TICKETS
HYMIE MUST BE INSIDE
HE'LL MAKE FOUR CENTS OUT OF THIS
YES — THAT IS WHAT PROVOKES ME — HYMIE IS MAKING MORE MONEY THAN THE MAIN CIRCUS
HYMIE DOBSON'S SIDE SHOW "THE INVISIBLE MAN"
I MIGHT HAVE KNOWN

The Adventures of Waddles—*At the Camp*

By The Hagers

TED HELPED TO SHINE THE LIGHTHOUSE LAMP; I STUDIED CHARTS TO FIND OUR CAMP.
THE KEEPER SET US ON OUR TRACK. "NOW, WADDLES, SOMETIME, PLEASE COME BACK."
A CRANE MET US AND SAID, "GOOD DAY! I'VE STOOD GUARD WHILE YOU'VE BEEN AWAY."
WE THANKED THE CRANE. FROM HIM WE LEARNED FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE HAD NOT RETURNED.
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Home Rule for India

WITH passage of the India Bill in sight in the British Parliament, a long-drawn-out stage of expectation is ending and realization is beginning for the biggest experiment in democratic government ever seen.

The change-over from autocratic to responsible rule for 350,000,000 people, which this bill is to effect, has no parallel upon any comparable scale anywhere in the past. It is rendered the more notable for the fact that India has never before in its long history been a self-governing unit. It is true that the multitudinous peoples which that Oriental subcontinent contains have been to some extent consolidated under British rule. But this consolidation has been imposed from without. Internally there has been no such national cement as that of uniformity of race, language or religion to prevent centrifugal influences from operating. The Hindus of Bengal, for example, are so different in their ways from the Pathans of the mountains of the northwest Indian frontier on the one side, and from the Anemists of the jungles of the Central Provinces on the other, as to render special measures necessary to insure continuance of peaceful cohesion once the unifying hand of the white man had been withdrawn.

This accounts for the decision that has been taken after the fullest consideration to set up a federal structure at the center to act as a unifying force as soon as may be after home rule has been instituted in the provinces. The British Government in adopting this procedure has encountered considerable opposition among its own supporters whose sympathies with India are undoubted. These opponents of the scheme have been able to point to the fact that in the federation that has been decided upon Indian princely states with their age-old autocratic government can make only unequal fellowship with the young provincial democracies with which it has been necessary for this purpose to yoke them. But the British Government has also been right in holding that without some such central arrangement prospects of a successful outcome to the great experiment would have been small.

There is one feature, moreover, that may well outweigh the difficulties liable to arise in the working of the system now to be set up. This feature consists in the sympathy and good will consistently shown by all the leaders of political thought in Great Britain to the Indian nationalistic aspirations out of which the entire project has arisen. Indians can feel that although the path they have now to tread for themselves in making good their claim to equality with the other self-governing nations may be steep and stony, they can count upon every help that it is possible for them to receive.

The new system leaves them still to a considerable extent in leading strings. A British Viceroy remains at the federal center, also British governors in each of the provinces, with authority to intervene at any time should occasion require. Yet success of the venture depends mostly upon Indians themselves. If success be achieved, the formidable powers with which the British representatives have been armed must, with disuse, fade gradually away. Indians therefore have only to follow worthily in the open way before them to reach eventually the fair goal of complete independence within the British Empire at which they reasonably aim.

Their efforts will be watched with kindly interest by all democratic peoples. The fact that dictatorships are now challenging the system of responsible government in a number of other countries enhances the importance of the happenings which have been set in train in India. These happenings mean a vast extension of the rule of the people, for the people, by the people.

The experiment—however democracy may fare in the new surroundings—cannot fail to provide practice in self-government, a boon in itself.

Denmark to Iowa

IN STATING the case of Consumer's Co-operation before the Wellesley Institute for Social Progress, Eugene R. Bowen, executive secretary of the Co-operative League, drew a striking parallel between the case of the Iowa farmer of today and the Danish farmer of fifty years ago.

Pointing out that farm tenancy has been increasing at an alarming rate in the American West, Mr. Bowen said that in Iowa more than 50 per cent of the farms are now being worked by tenants. These figures are almost exactly the same as those presented by Denmark fifty years ago.

At that time Denmark imported co-operation from Great Britain. Through co-operative economic action the Danes gradually won back ownership of their farms until today but 2 per cent of the farms are worked by tenants, and the Danish farmer is the most prosperous in the world.

It is interesting to note that as Iowa has reached that same level of farm tenancy consumer's co-operation is beginning to sweep the agrarian West, farmers in most of the western states have begun to organize co-operatively to cut purchasing costs and wipe out the spread between their products and the consumer. At the same time these groups are definitely attacking the evil of farm tenancy.

Because of Denmark's experience with the co-operative method the experiment of the farmers in the American West is well worth watching. For these groups are outspoken in their belief that they can duplicate the Danish achievement. In the midst of economic turmoil, especially among the agrarian population, the note that is being struck is hopeful in its constructive and democratic message.

Summer Reading—Political

SINCE President Roosevelt won't let Congress adjourn for its usual summer recess, probably the next best thing is to glean what amusement one can from the show that is being put on in Washington. Mr. Roosevelt seems in fact to have given implied approval to such a course in the bluff, laughing gaiety with which he reportedly disposed of most questions at his last press conference before leaving for his week-end cruise on the Sequoia.

There are plenty of entertaining passages in the current lobbying discussions in the national capital to provide adequate summer reading without deserting politics for fiction—or another form of fiction.

One such sally is the accusation by a railroad labor newspaper that railroads had "divided" the New York State members of Congress among them for lobbying attention. This is interesting and possibly significant. But still more interesting it would be to know how the labor lobby in Washington works. To judge by results, the American Federation of Labor has one of the smoothest functioning organizations for influencing legislation of any in the capital, and if its method differs in any essential manner from that charged against the railroad companies, a description of its technique would be of interest to many persons—including other lobbyists.

Then there is the statement of the Associated Gas & Electric Company's securities manager that he did not know which of his organization's subsidiaries furnished the $100,000 which he spent in opposing the holding company bill, and that "there are lots of companies in the A. G. E., I could not begin to count them." If he, in charge of selling their paper to the public, could not count the companies, where does the ordinary investor, consumer or state regulatory commission come out of such a run-around?

And then there is the sweetly naïve admission of Representative John J. O'Connor, Tammany-elected chairman of the House lobby investigating committee, who got his inquiry under way first but somehow never seemed quite able to put his heart into the work. "All the Senate committee has done so far," says Mr. O'Connor, "was to rush in and beat us to it." And he consoles himself with saying, "I don't think they have touched on much yet."

After all, to a member of a distinguished old political organization whose sachems have really seen investigations and have learned how to explain sewer grafts, pier privileges, levies on office holders and "little tin boxes," the utility lobbyists must look like mere amateurs and babes in the wood.

On the Straw Hat Circuit

SO FLEXIBLE are the uses of these off-season playhouses that new uses for them are being discovered almost weekly. No longer do players regard engagements on Cape Cod, in the Berkshires, among the hills of New Hampshire or in remote parts of Maine as just a lark for the idle months. The Actors Equity Association has dignified the activities of these summer theaters with regulations that ensure something more of a return for the players' labors than the traditional "coffee and cakes."

Under such regulations a better quality of performance is noticeable and there has been an extension of the touring star system. In one instance a husband and wife are appearing in various theaters with the support of resident companies, identically after the fashion that once prevailed in the regular theaters when each of the large cities had one or more permanent stock companies. Several new plays are being tried out each week, to the end of discovering weakness in dialogue and construction that may be corrected before the manuscripts are taken in hand for New York production next season. In addition there are many revivals of New York successes of other years.

These summer theaters also offer opportunities for established players to experiment with changed conditions. Thus Maude Adams gained confidence last summer from her revival of "Twelfth Night" to enter upon a new phase in her career. As a result of that confidence she is soon to appear in a modern play. Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing" in modern dress and a new version of Aristophanes' "The Birds" are but two of the inviting offerings laid before patrons of the ad interim playhouses recently. It has come about now that these summer theaters have taken a lively place in the New England scheme of things—have, indeed, become a definite minor industry.

Land as a Goal

Book News of the Day

LOVE of country takes many forms of expression, not the least, for some persons, being a reverence for the soil. In England the southern downs, in particular, have long been fertile subject matter for authors and poets bent on singing the praises of England. Hardy is the most outstanding of those who have thus written; it might be said that A. G. Street (THE ENDLESS FURROW, New York: Dutton. $2.50) is plowing the same field.

The story concerns the struggle of James Horton in his rise from the son of an innkeeper to the status of a wealthy farmer. It is the story of a man who early acquired a definite idea of what he wanted and spent his whole life toward its attainment: the right to tread on a bit of England that he could call his own. His life was patterned entirely with this achievement in view; there was no confusion, no blurring of overlapping paths, no intervening temptation. He knew what he wanted and he hewed straight to the line.

* * *

Spurred on by his grandmother's desire to see him an independent farmer, he began working toward his goal at the age of fifteen. The early chapters, dealing with his apprenticeship to a grocer, are the most vivid and appealing. During these years of labor in gathering the necessary capital, James is a living character—young, handsome, impulsive, and overflowing with vitality. The old grocer, Nicholas Crawford, is also a genuine creation, a character to be remembered long after one finishes the book, and noteworthy for his love of his work, his talent for living, and his unvarying integrity.

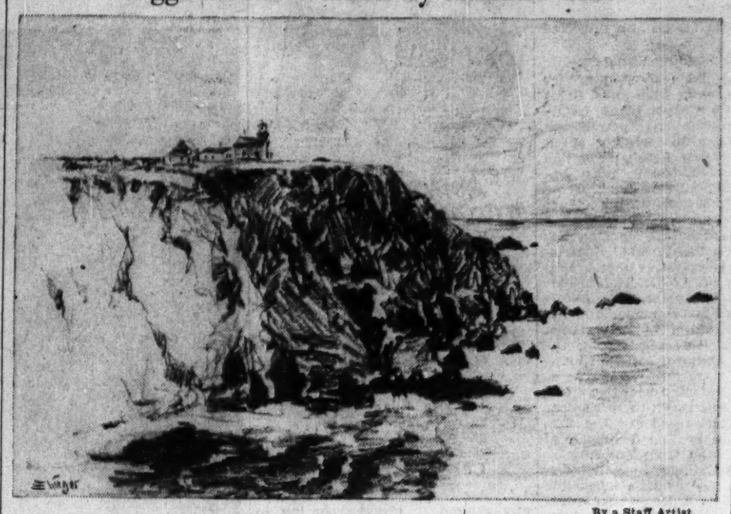
After this period, the machinery of the plot becomes too prominent, and the characters lack their former vitality. James, himself, finally a successful farmer, is no longer handled with that intimacy by which an author can make his characters breathe. His unvarying success, his Midas touch, lend a further unreal note to the latter part of the book, with the carefully outlined plot becoming increasingly obvious.

* * *

It is a good thing to show how utter devotion to an ideal does reap success, but there is also present a sinister note. James Horton, worshiping the soil of England, finally found himself one of its wealthiest landowners—after everything else that he held dear was swept from him. He had never realized the importance of love and "the nice things, silly things, friendly things, things wi' no profit in pounds, shillin's, an' pence." This coldness in James's nature had worried Nicholas, but the latter's warnings went unheeded too long.

The last we see of James is a gnarled, bent old man with nothing left but his money and his land. True, he still loved the land, but it did not return much solace to the lonely man who had toiled for it all of his life. The land yields much, but it demands even more, endlessly. As the book points out, it is fortunate for England that it has always had men like James, who are glad to pay unquestioning homage to the soil, serving it faithfully through the generations. A country has need of its farms. W.

Rugged Cliffs Washed by Atlantic Tides



By a Staff Artist

Southern Head and Its Lighthouse, Grand Manan, N. B.

An Island World Apart

GUARDED by mighty cliffs like those of some Norwegian fjord, is the little island world apart that is Grand Manan. Suggestions of Block Island, of Nantucket, of Monhegan, of the Scilly Isles, of a Newfoundland outport lie in its tiny sand beaches, its placid villages, its sea-swept rocks, its simple kindly people, its remoteness.

A long blue line on the horizon, Grand Manan stretches a dozen miles northeast and southwest in the vision of folk gazing seaward from the far eastern coast between Machias Bay and Campobello Island. Frequently its dim outline is wreathed in Fundy fogs which cluster in gauzy bits of white about the tops of the lighthouses perched high on the cliffs, and lie in snowy patches among the tall pines.

That gallant Frenchman, Sieur de Monts, who came more than 300 years ago, was the first to record in history a visit to this strange, fascinating isle, inhabited today by a sturdy fisher folk of independent mien but warm with hospitality. There are some 2000 of these and into their lives modernity has but lately penetrated. Manners of yesterday endure, the immediate and friendly welcome to strangers, the kindly word.

* * *

There are summer boarders, too, a few of the more quiet sort who come here to enjoy long walks of exploration in a land that seems almost as remote as an Alpine peak, to breathe the pungent odor of spruce woods at night, to live for a few weeks the simple, wholesome existence of the island's own folk.

One way and one only enables you to reach this spot. The little steamer Grand Manan II, from St. John, New Brunswick, touches at St. Steven on the lower St. Croix River, at St. Andrews—as tranquil and unspoiled an old town by the sea even as its namesake in Scotland—at Eastport, and near President Roosevelt's summer home on Campobello Island. Thence she crosses the twenty-mile stretch of Atlantic waters to come at about sundown into the picturesque harbor of North Head.

If the twenty-foot Fundy tide is out, the little boat's upper deck is considerably below the flooring of the old wooden wharf. Then you must clamber ashore by a ladder, while the friendly hands of the islanders are outstretched to you from the top. This is in a way a symbolic gesture because, figuratively speaking, the hands of the folk of Grand Manan are always extended to strangers in unaffected kindliness.

* * *

Favored in many ways is this island. Nature has here provided for the needs of men with something of the all-seeing beneficence noted in the islands of the Pacific. The sea yields, the soil produces. And so rich here is the foliage, so rapid the growth during the warm months and so fecund the soil, you might fancy yourself in one of those islands.

Few parts of North America know such vegetables or, late in the summer, such luscious berries. Homemade butter at twenty-five cents a pound, cream at fifteen cents a pint, eggs at seventeen cents a dozen, are examples of prices.

Nor do the concerns of the world much interest folk in this island apart. Men talk of the fisheries and of the weather; "Deals," new or old, do not interest them for they are not affected. They are toilers of the sea in very truth, gleaning their livelihood from the deep and ever-restless waters. Off yonder to the southwest, almost in the shadow of the great strangely eroded cliff known as the Southern Cross, they spread nets and trawls and unwind hand lines from their dories. Around the black and jagged rocks beneath Swallowtail Light and Southern Head they tend their lobster pots among the very breakers.

At home the womenfolk tend children, likewise kitchen gardens, milk cows, watch over young lambs and cure fish. And if that picture fails to arouse enthusiasm, a few hours on Grand Manan will convince one that here is a contented people, a folk enjoying an adequate supply of all fundamental needs and happy in the confidence that it is a supply that will not fail. M. T. G.

Some Views on Mr. Hoover's "Availability"

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was somewhat surprised to read your editorial denouncing the movement to eliminate Mr. Hoover as a presidential prospect in 1936. Your position could be interpreted only as an encouragement of Mr. Hoover's candidacy.

While many appreciative of Mr. Hoover's personal qualities or in harmony with his doctrines may applaud, I believe you do the nation a disservice as well as the Republican Party by such advocacy.

Herbert Hoover was crushingly defeated in 1932. His name, his utterances, even, have become fixed in the minds of the rank and file as symbols of that ideology that invited the depression and then did little to stop it. Right or wrong, Mr. Hoover is saddled with all the handicaps that must surround any man who presided over one of the most disillusioning experiences of this nation. If you value the institution of two strong political parties, why do you encourage one of these parties to enter the field with a man who is a political bull's-eye, compounded of so many easy targets?

Even assuming that Mr. Hoover would have some chance of success as a political candidate, can you possibly demonstrate that the Hoover doctrines would benefit the nation at this stage? In a nation beset by the gravest kind of disequilibrium of wealth, in a nation whose economic functions become disastrously unbalanced every 10 years; in a nation whose banking has been characterized as financial anarchy; in a nation that obviously cries loudly for some kind of social and economic reconstruction on broad lines of planning, Mr. Hoover has lived but has never presented any program of basic reforms.

Or has Mr. Hoover presented such a program? If he has, and if you can refer me to such a comprehensive plan, rationally designed to eliminate or mitigate the business cycle, I will be happy to recast my concept of Mr. Hoover's doctrines. Mr. Hoover has been loud and competent in his defense of American freedom and initiative. No one can dispute his support of these generalities. But how is he going to guarantee Americanism unless he can keep the nation from foundering on the cliffs of economic instability and collapse and social injustice? These menaces are very real. Six years ago they deprived 16,000,000 people of the right to a job. Unemployment, bankruptcy and want are also un-American. Depressions regularly deprive all classes of property without due process of law.

I had thought that the nation had experienced something of an economic renaissance, a sudden economic literacy in which the need for wise national planning, balancing of purchasing power with production, facilitation of world trade through lower tariffs and redistribution of wealth were all hailed as cornerstones of a new economy. It is incomprehensible to me that you could be anything but sternly and fairly opposed to Mr. Hoover, who, whatever his virtues, shows little equipment or preparation for this new concept of our social and economic problems.

Brookline, Mass. R. B.

[Editor's Note: Of course the Monitor, as a non-partisan newspaper, would not presume to nominate any party's ticket. This editorial did not advocate "Mr. Hoover's candidacy"; it did question the wisdom of Republicans allowing an intrigue of reactionaries—an intrigue which has apparently failed—to shelve their best-known leader.]

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The "why-bar-Mr. Hoover-from-the-1936-campaign" editorial in the Monitor July 1 is startling. First it appears to be written by a diehard Republican of 1932 who is afraid to change his views for 1936, and secondly, to be the first of a series of alibis bound to come following Mr. Hoover's wise decision not to run in 1936.

How the Monitor—a paper known to have wide and sagacious knowledge of things politic—could print an editorial on a 100-to-1 chance that the Republicans might run their old party horse again seems more of an oversight than a purposeful endorsement of Mr. Hoover for the nomination.

The editorial says that Mr. Hoover's coming pledge to remain out of the race "strikes a very sour note." It may be a sour note to some, but to one Republican it sounds like the sweetest of a whole opera bouffe of sour notes since 1932.

Mr. Hoover is not a handicap to the Republican Party in his present capacity of speechmaker and keynoter. Undoubtedly, he would receive many votes. But to put honest, plodding and methodical Herbert Hoover back in the White House would be to place a "warmed-over leader" into a saddle he could not ride.

By holding that the editorial was not fully thought out and that Mr. Hoover, by all means, should not attempt to run again, I do in no way attack Mr. Hoover's personal integrity.

He is thoroughly honest in his attempt to see through the fog. He is sincere beyond all doubt. He did his best in Washington to save the country. He was tied and could not act. Granted, President Roosevelt came in at a "psychological moment."

But Herbert Hoover, martyr as some Republicans believe him to be, could not again instill any degree of confidence needed to whip the Government into new being should Roosevelt be defeated.

Lacking in confidence by the nation, by the press, by the world—yet tremendously sincere, Herbert Hoover will maintain what prestige he has with the masses by remaining outside the ropes in this next campaign to advise and confer. R. G.

Boston.

Follow the Leader

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Apropos of your reference to Henry Ford's attitude toward the President's new tax, which is supposed to levy heavy tribute on the very rich, I would like to say, as a wage earner, that there would be no need of increasing the demands on the holders of big fortunes if they would follow the lead of the great Dearborn (Mich.) manufacturer. If manufacturers paid employees a fair share of the earnings from their work there would be comparatively little real poverty—except that blamable on improvidence. I know of two other employing companies who equal the square-deal policy of Henry Ford, and these manufacturers have continued to operate through the past five years without curtailment of forces or slackening of trade.

I made the acquaintance of some of Mr. Ford's men here in recent years—when there was so much said and printed regarding the slavelike monotonous tasks his employees were kept at. They denied that working for Mr. Ford was anything other than the pleasantest wage-earning job they had ever held. C. B. J.

Wilmington, Del.

The M. in the S. and P. T. B.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Truly, the difference between The-Man-in-the-Street and The-Powers-That-Be grows more and more amazing, on the political side of life! The P. T. B. have only one idea, or at the most two: "We must prepare for the next war, or we must get on with drastic plans to stop, otherwise, its inevitability." On the other side, the M. in the S., no matter in what broad street or poor back alley you meet him, has only one determined idea in his head: "We won't have another war. It's not good enough." Yet even in this England of ours, most peaceful of all nations, we are being called upon by the P. T. B. to take to ghastly gas mask drills!

The really serious feature about this divergence between politicians and populations is that the general tendency in most European countries is for the latter to take it "lying down." It leaves one with the unpleasant reflection that the new dictator gods-in-the-car have only to throw a match into the political and material gasometers of their countries to blow the docile populations sky high in mutually destructive wars in which there can be no real victory.

Plymouth, Eng. H. WRIGHT

The Wide Horizon

National Balance

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

HONORS are divided, this week, between Elmer the telegraph boy and the federal judiciary. The judges have pushed the New Deal a long stride farther down the relentless path to the Supreme Court and the supreme voters. Elmer, for his part, reveals what Republican Senator Hastings called the "stupidity" of industrial executives seeking to influence legislators. They, too, will not be overlooked by the voters.

When the dimpled, dewy Elmer, on being asked what he thought about matters at issue, sagely replied, "I'm neutral," he was echoed by a great many puzzled Americans. It is equally true that the time is approaching when none of us, from Elmer on, can remain neutral.

The balance between Elmer and judiciary is representative of the balanced position today. On the one hand we have the courts continually buffeting the New Deal, with ruder shocks ahead. But it is possible to argue, as Mr. Roosevelt evidently does, that the more shocks the better; the more avenues are closed by the courts the more likely the people will be to open them up by the proper method of constitutional amendment.

And just when New Deal stock seems to sink under the combined influence of the judicial blows and the inept stalemate in Congress, along comes the case of Elmer and the admittedly forged telegrams. Just when the excesses of administration lobbying were apparently being exposed, the even more spectacular story of utility lobbying blankets them in the headlines. And even as the Senate is vigorously refusing to close the court-room doors to litigants against the processing taxes, it is also extending the processing taxes themselves.

* * *

It is perfectly clear, therefore, that the American system of government, which is one of checks and balances, is fully in operation. Congress is not unduly subservient to the Executive, as its timetable and amending record on important bills this session shows; the judiciary is emphatically free and independent; and decision will ultimately rest nowhere else than in the hands of the voters. It is a ponderous form of government, as the founders intended, and today it is working according to pattern.

The balance which exists in most forms of national activity was vividly revealed this last week in the federal courts themselves. In the two decisions that went "against" the New Deal, there was a minority judge in each case who dissented from the opinions of his two brethren. The third case, which the New Deal "won," was unanimous. If you count judicial noses, that left another of those 5-4 decisions!

This division of magistral opinion emphasizes once more the impossibility of speaking of absolute legality or constitutionality on many issues. When four learned justices emphatically hold one view, and five equally distinguished jurists take a directly opposite line, it would certainly seem that there is nothing clear-cut and inescapable about the law or Constitution involved.

It is not a satisfactory answer to say that "politics" was to blame. In these days, party lines count for little. Probably more judges appointed by Democratic Presidents are critical of the social and economic ambitions of the New Deal than in the case of Republicans. This is particularly true of the Supreme Court.

* * *

No, it is not "politics" in the narrow sense that makes two judges of high distinction ke positions poles apart. It is the bas. fact that law must be interpreted—nowhere is this true more than in the case of constitutional law—and interpretations differ with backgrounds and viewpoints of individual jurists.

Often the whole constitutional issue has been swayed by the narrowest of hairs, in the thinking of the ninth judge who holds a balance. Two-to-one decisions in the appellate courts are even more striking illustrations of inconclusiveness. Of course it only takes one run to win the game. But the situation emphasizes once more the extreme desirability of Senator Borah's pet reform—about which he has said little lately—the requirement of a six-to-three majority when the court is declaring a measure unconstitutional.

The week's three decisions were crammed with significance. In the Boston case, the court seemed to declare that all federal regulation of agricultural production is beyond the power of Congress. If that view is upheld by the Supreme Court, almost any form of farm relief is impossible. The measures proposed by the Republicans at the "grass-root" convention would appear to be as unconstitutional as the AAA.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the Boston decision will not kindle the flames of sectionalism. Sensible easterners or westerners or southerners should be able to take a view extending over the hilltop and beyond the next township.

The TVA decision, by its unanimity and its caution, speaks for itself. The experiment there will go on. But the Cincinnati decision blocking slum clearance, with all deference to the law involved, arouses the least sympathy. Of all the galaxy of litigants trooping into court these days, one has least regard for the absentee owners of nauseous tenements which a majority of one judge tentatively preserves for an unreceptive posterity.